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REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1882 .- vol. LXVII.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1875.

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT SIXPENCE.



BIRTHS.

On the 17th ult., at Parade House, Liskeard, the wife of M. Loam, Esq.

cf axen.

On the 25th ult., at Beechwood, Prestwich, near Manchester, the wife of W. E. Buckley, Esq., of a son and heir.

On the 25th ult., at Terling Place, Essex, Lady Rayleigh, of a son and heir.

MADDIACTES.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ult., at the English church at Hanover, by the Rev. N. G. Wilkins, English Chaplain, W.B. Doubleday, Esq., of Humburg, to Margaret Ann, eldest daughter of the late Henry Seward Constable, Esq., late of Glasgow. No cards.

On the 12th ult., at St. John's Church, Worcester, by the Rev. Charles Girgson, Andrew Smart, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., of Elinburgh, to Glasa Wellington, daughter of the late William Holdsworth, Esq., of Wakefield.

On the 26th ult., at Latimer, the Earl of Leicester to the Hon, Georgiana Cavendish, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Chesham.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., at Merton, the Shrubbery, Weston-super-Mare, Jane Fewden, third daughter of the late Alexander Haliburton, Esq., of Whitley, near Wigan, Lancashire.

On the 27th ult., at Hampton Court Palace, Lady Isabella St. John, apped 38 years.

On the 27th ult., at Dale Lodge, Grasmere, Maria, Ludy Townshend Fargubar, in her 83rd year.

On the 28th ult., at Glenfirtaig House, Inverness-shire, Scotland, the residence of her father, J. Mackay, Esq., Anits Mary, wife of John Holmes Joy, Esq., M.D., of Tunworth, Staffordshire, aged 25.

** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 11.

Fifteenth Sunday efter Trivity.

5t. Faul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the
Rev. J. Evans; afternoon, the
Rev. W. Hoyd Carpenter.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and
3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Duckworth.

5t. James's, noon, probably the Rev.
Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the
Whitchall (closed for repairs),
Eavoy (closed for repairs),
Eavoy (closed for repairs).

MONDAY, SEPT. 8.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 7.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. S.
British Museum re-opens.
Worthing Athletic Sports.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 10.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 11.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Middleton Agricultural Show.
Buxton Athletic Sports.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18 47" W.; Helytht above Sax 34 feat.

| | BAILY MEANS OF | | | | | THERM M. | | WIND, | | ži. |
|--|----------------|--|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|
| PAY. | Barumeter | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point, | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud | Minimum, read at 10 p M. | Maximum. read at 10 r.m. | General Direction. | Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morraing. | Rain in 24 hours read at 10 a m |
| 25 26 27 28 29 29 31 | 29-934 | 62:0 64:0 60:9 58:9 58:4 59:2 | 54·2 59·6 49·8 53·8 51·4 48·1 42·4 | *87 *69 *84 *80 *70 | 0-10 7 9 5 10 5 | 52 8 61 1 54 3 51 4 54 6 50 8 51 2 | 72.5 71.9 72.8 68.4 68.0 67.8 57.3 | SW. SSW. SSW. SW. WAW. NAW. NAW. ESE. NAE. NAW. WAW. WSW. SW. W. WAW. | Miles 344 218 83 147 111 307 184 | In. *000 *000 *000 *250 *000 *000 |

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

| Eunday. | Menday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. | |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--|
| h m h m | h m h m 5 23 5 28 | h m h m 5 56 6 15 | h m h m 6 36 6 59 | M h m h m 7 30 8 4 | h m h m 8 45 0 88 | h m h m 10 29 11 13 | |

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Grund-Brion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," Ac., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, is.

ELIJAH WALTON.—Exhibition of Alpine, Eastern, Deen, Ediland of the Water Colour Drawings, on Ylow and for Sale, NOW OFEN. EURINGTON GALLERY, No. 199, Piccashiy. From Ten to Six. Admit-

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN Every Evening, at Eight,

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate,
The largest and most Magnificent Thesics in the World, Great success of the
Olympic Drains, THE TWO ORPHANS. Olympic Artistes and Effects, Every

MOURE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,

MR. WILLELAN LES LIE.

the Marrellons Alto. will Size as Entirely New and Original Song at every Performance of the Marrellons Alto. Will Size as Entirely New and Original Song at every Performance Leich, Ed., the Mass composed by W. Megridek.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS ACHIEVED BY ANY COMPOSITION

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS

Will give

THREE DAY FERFORMANCES

during the custing week.

MONDAY, "Each Day at three

Report of the custing week.

Each Day at three

Report of the custing week.

Flaces can be seemed at Antin's Offices. St. June's Hall. No charge for booking.

No feet, No charge for programmen.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS,
THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED AND MOST POPULAR ENTERPRAINMENT
TENTH YEAR OF ONE THE MISSISSEM OF THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED AND MOST POPULAR ENTERPRAINMENT
TENTH YEAR OF ONE THE MISSISSEM OF THE ST. JAMES'S HALL.
The great Company new numbers in its ranks soons of the finest Vocalités in Expland. Its Instrumentalishe have all been elected from the orthestra of the two
Operas and from the Fittlian monie Society. The Count dians and Danoers are
THE WHOLE OF THE SONGS AND MUSIC GUNG BY THIS COMPANY
are written and composed expressly for them by the most eminent Authors and Composed expressly for them by the most eminent Authors and Composed time: amongs whom may be emmersed Heary as Leigh, Charles
Dempile F. Stanferth, John Thomson, Airest Covernill E. L. Blanchard, R. Harde, M. Schotz, Edding, J. C. Thomson, Gasters Blancphin, etc.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CALENDAR for WEEK ending

MADARL FALACE.—UALENDAR for WEEK ending
MONDAY, SEPT, a.—Midge Hanlons. Ascens of Mr. Ooswell's Great Bulloon.
TUESDAY, SEPT, a.—Midge Hanlons. Ascens of Mr. Ooswell's Great Bulloon.
Minestein, Midge Hanlons. Great Freeways Bulges and Flower Show. Moore and Burgess
Minestein, Midge Hanlons. Great Freeways Bulgeshow. Midges Hanlons.
JHUESDAY, SEPT, B.—Last day of Freil; and Flower Show. Denantic Performancy. Midges Hanlons.
JATUEDAY, SEPT, H.—Last day of Freil; and Flower Show. Denantic Performancy. Midges Hanlons.
Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown; or by Gaines Season Ticket.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT FIREWORK DISPLAY, "Castle and Bridge of St. Augelo," with Grand Girandole of Rockets from the Ba parts, se at the great Esster Festival in Rome.—One Shilling Day.

AREANCEMENTS FOR WEER COMMENCING 6th Inst.

ARRANCEMENTS FOR WEER COMMENCING 6th Inst.

MONDAY—BALLOON ASCENT, Jackley Troups, and daily.

"Anything for a Change." Mise Furtade and Mr. J. Clark, Musical Comedicta

"Anything for a Change." Mise Furtade and Mr. J. Clark, 6th Audical

"HUREBAY."—F. Muccale in his successful Entertainment.

THUREBAY.—P. Muccale in his successful Entertainment.

Entirely New Januaries Stell Piece. Largest Display of the Season.

THURSDAY.—Moore the EAAT DISPLAY OF the Display of the beaton.

FRIDAY.—Concert, Jackey Trunge, & EFEE. Races in Heavy Marching Order, &c. BATURDAY.—GHRAN TOUR TRUNGS, and the Bounday "Progress," with powerful company, and Grand Illumination (see Daily Papera).

Admission, One Shilling each day. The September Guinea Season Telect now ready, including Membership of the Alexander Palace Art-Union.

AUTUMN TOURS. Every Day at Three and Eight delightful Execu-lated United States of America and Hono Again in 130 minutes. Guide, control of the property of the Control of

MASKELYNE and COOKE will, on MONDAY,

BUATIER, the most expert and perfect Prestidigitateur the world ever saw, will appear TWICE DAILY in the EGYPTIAN HALL DIRAWING-KROOM at Three and Eight throughout the whole year—Adminision 56. 36, 26, 16°. Box-office open all day, and Seate may also be secured at all the Agents' in the city and at the Work Each —W. Motion, Manager.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND
DRAMATIC NEWS of SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4,
Portrait of Miss Carlotta Addison.
Fathers of the Equipita Addison.
Fathers of the Exception Addison.
Fathers of the Exception Addison.
Fathers of the Exception Concerts.
Up in a Crow's Nest on the Hudson River.
The Eve of St. Partridge.
New Arrivals at the Zoo.
Stars for India

New Arryans at the zoo.

Stars for India.

Captain Webb's Channel Swim: The Start—The Landing—Before and
After—Sending off Despatches in Mid-Channel.

A Day's Shooting on the First of September.

Our Captious Critic.

Also the following Articles:—

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1875.

News from high latitudes-pleasant news, too! Her Majesty's ship Valorous, appointed to act as escort to the Arctic Expedition through the first stage of its progress, and to carry additional stores for the Alert and the Discovery well up into Davis Strait, has returned from the island of Disco, off the western coast of Greenland, and reached Plymouth Sound on Saturday last. She brought with her despatches to the Admiralty from Captain Nares, commander of the expedition, and from Captain Stephenson, of the Discovery, together with several private letters to their friends at home from the officers and men of the two their friends at home from the officers and men of the two ships. It appears that not many days after their leaving Bantry Bay the vessels, which proceeded in company during the first part of their voyage, but which afterwards lost sight of each other for a con-siderable interval, very early fell in with an earnest of the difficulties and dangers they had made up their minds to encounter. A succession of violent head-winds from the north-west, culminating on three or four occa-sions in heavy gales, obstructed their advance to the desolate regions they have undertaken to explore. Their voyage to Disco had occupied a far longer time than is usual with ships from the south of Ireland to the same destination. The sea was so rough that the vessels had to be battened down—their only mishap, however. The Alert and the Discovery lost each of them a whale-boat It was not until after they had rounded Cape Farewell that they suddenly emerged into fine weather; and, one after another, they reached their rendezvous. The Valorous watched the departure northward from Disco of the Aleit and the Discovery; and there is every probability that by this time one of the ships has taken up her winter quarters

The first, and perhaps best, tidings of the Expedition that have reached us by the Valorous have regard to the health of its members. When that vessel left they were all well. There was not a single case of sickness on were all well. There was not a single case of statuses but board. The spirits of the officers and men had not been damped by the difficulties with which they had had to contend. It was, indeed, a rough beginning of the enterprise on which they had embarked, but they interpreted it, not on superstitious, but on reasonable, grounds, as an omen of success. At Disco they availed themselves of the time at their command for amusing grounds, as an omen of success. At Disco they availed themselves of the time at their command for amusing and seeking amusement from the few inhabitants of the little port in which their ships were anchored. There were no traces of gloom upon their countenances, no indications of despondency in their conduct. They seemed heartily to enjoy a brief interval of gaiety after the stormy adventures through which they had passed. There is more in this than is apparent at first glance. The way to success may not be always open to the most sanguine, or even the

most courageous; but where, at the beginning of such an expedition, the spirits of those who are intrusted with it flag, success may be pronounced impossible. There are dangers to be braved, there are miseries to be endured, there are labours to be gone through, which none but men of high tone, physically as well as morally, would be prepared to face. The officers and crews of the Alert and the Discovery are carefully picked men. One is not surprised therefore to hear that they men. One is not surprised, therefore, to hear that they work well together; and it is certainly gratifying to be assured that, although in so rigorous a climate some inconvenience must needs be suffered, no inroad has yet been made upon the physical stamina of the crews. It augurs favourably for the future, and it justifies a belief that, if the object in view is to be achieved, the right men are engaged in the attempt to achieve it.

The scientific members of the Expedition seem to have been quite as active as circumstances have permitted. At present, however, they have not made any discovery which can be described as novel. The botanical specimens found upon the west coast of Greenland, and upon the mountains which overlook Davis Strait, are identical with those which are to be met with in the Alpine regions of Europe, and, indeed, in the higher levels of our own lake district.

America does not seem to have contributed any of her own peculiar plants, and, in this respect, anticipation has been disappointed. Nor have the geologists found anything likely to startle the attention of the scientific world. They went in search of what had been reported as a rare assemblage of meteorolites within circumscibed space, but they had all bean conveyed away, it was said, by some philosophic Swede. Perhaps, it was hardly to be reasonably expected that the marvels of science which the frozen regions may be made to give up should be found upon the very threshold of the area to be explored. The physical con-ditions of the locality are not so entirely different from those of others tolerably well known as to present results greatly varying from those already discovered by research. We have no right to quarrel with conclusions which fail to correspond with what had been expected. It is the business of science to certify facts as they are; and even although they may set aside confident predictions, truth being the object, scientific research has accomplished its

Now as to the future. There were many who disapproved of this Arctic Expedition on the ground that it might lead to an unnecessary loss of life. There were might lead to an unnecessary loss of life. There were many more who, on the other hand, highly appreciating the possible objects to be compassed by it, felt satisfied to proceed upon the maxim "Nothing venture, nothing win." Of course, the tidings which have reached us, although the great of the course. although they may suffice to stimulate hope, are far too scanty to warrant confidence. But, barring accidents, which can be excluded from no enterprise of pith and moment, there would appear to be a fair prospect of success. Those who know most about it, who have studied it most carefully, and who accept the heaviest responsibility in regard to it, evidently think that the end in view, if boldly but prudently pursued, may be almost certainly attained. It is clear that Captain Nares is possessed of attained. It is clear that Capaan Nares is possessed of qualifications for his work which will prevent him from running his head against a wall. He knows what he is about. His experience is large. He is taking every pre-caution necessary to adapt his means to his end. S, far as we can gather from the news brought home by the Valorous, he has fully matured his plans, and in earrying them out it is abundantly clear that he will not reck-lessly risk the safety of his men. We are told that he does not intend to take the Alert beyond 80 degrees of north latitude, and he will leave behind him the Discovery, connected with the Alert by a chain of dépôts, so as to be within reach of it in almost any imaginable extremity. He is furnished with Esquimaux dogs to draw sledges as far as 500 miles beyond the northernmost position of the Alert. Of course, in the best-regulated plans accidents may be looked for; but, in relation to this enterprise, there is reason to hope that, as all the omens are favourable, so, within due time, the British public will be called upon to rejoice that the issue has been all that could have

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has had conferred upon him by the Pope the grand cross of the Order of St. Gregory.

A curious school-board election has taken place at Gosbeck, in Suffolk. Instead of five members only one was nominited, Mrs. Attwood, the wife of the Vicar. The Act provides that, if an insufficient number of persons are elected, those who have been returned should choose enough members, at their own discretion, to make up the complement. So Mrs. Attwood chose another lady of the village, her own husband, and two gentlemen of the parish, and formed a board of five members, by whom the Vicar was elected chairman and Mrs. Attwood homorary clerk.

THE COURT.

THE COURT.

The anniversary of the brithday of the Prince Consort was observed on Thursday week, at Balmoral, in the customary manner by the Prince of Wales, Prince Leopold, and the gentlemen in waiting, together with the servants and tenants of the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates assembling at the Obelisk, in the morning, and drinking to the memory of his Royal Highness. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, was present at the Braemar gemes and gathering of the Braemar Royal Highland Society at Mar Casile, and witnessed the competition for the different prizes, one of which was a Highland brooch given by her Majesty to the winner of a two-mile race. The Queen was received by the Earl of Fife and Colonel Fraquharson. A guard of honour, composed of the respective clans, saluted her Majesty both on her arrival and departure. The Princess of Wales and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz dined with the Queen. The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy dined with her Majesty on the following day. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove through Castleton and round the Lion's Face on Saturday last. The Rev. Donald M'Leod arrived at the castle. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday at the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Donald M'Leod dificiated. The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy and Mr. M'Leod dined with the Queen. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice visited Earl and Countess Sydney, on Monday, at Bitkhall. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy dined with the Queen on Tuesday. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold have taken caily walking and driving exercise.

The Queen has appointed Sir James Alderson, Knt., M.D., and Arthur Farre, M.D., to be two of her Majesty's Physicians Extraordinary.

THE FRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Extraordinary.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princes of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelliz, were present at the Eratmar gathering at Mar Castle on Thursday week. The Prince gave a prize for special competition. At the conclusion of the gemes, which were well contested, the Prince and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelliz, proceeded to Mar Lodge on a visit to the Earl of Fife. On the following day their Royal Highnesses, with the Earl of Fife and a numerous party, were at a grand deer drive in Mar Forest, where two beautiful stags fell to the rifle of the Prince. The trophies of the chase were taken to Mar Lodge, and the glullics and beaters danced Highland reels by torchlight in the presence of the Royal and distinguished visitors. The Prince and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strellitz returned to Abergeldie Castle on Saturday last, where their Royal Highnesses, with the Princess and the Royal family, 1 main.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are expected to visit the Queen at Balmoral on their return from Russia, landing at Aberdeen from their yacht. The municipality of Nishni-Neygord have conferred the freedom of their city upon the Duke of Edinburgh, which has been accepted by his Royal Highness.

Nevgored have conterred the freedom of their city upon the Duke of Edinburgh, which has been accepted by his Royal Highnes.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein were present, on Thursday, at the annual fête given in Windsor Great Park to the employes of Cumberland Lodge, including the the ertablishments of the Queen's and Prince of Wales's stud stables and workmen upon the Royal demene. Princess Chiistian distributed the prizes to the successful competitors. Dinner was served to about 150 persons. After dinner Prince Chistian responded to the toast "The health of her Majesty and the Royal family" and that of "Prince and Princess Chiistian." Dancing to the music of the drums and pipes of the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards then began, and was kept up until ten o'clock.

The Duke of Connaught was present, on Wednesday, at a grand parade of the Regiments of the Guard in the Tempelhof field, in presence of the Emperor William, the Empress Augusta, and the Imperial Crown Princess of Germany, who was on horseback and wore the uniform of her regiment. A state dinner took place in the afternoon at the Royal Palace, and in the evening there was a gala performance at the opera.

The Duchess of Teck, who was accompanied by the Duke of Teck, arrived at Margate on Monday, and performed the ceremony of opening the Convalescent Hospital for Orphan Children, in connection with the Orphan Working School at Haverstock-hill and the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants at Homesy-rise. The town was en fête, and the proceedings were carried out with great éclat. The Duke has puchess were cutertained at a déjeuner in the institution, at which Earl Granville presided. The Duke and Duchess derivands left for Walmer Castle, on a visit to Earl and Countess Granville.

The Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Rosamond

Granville.

The Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Rosamond Spencer-Churchill have arrived at Blenheim Palace from Cowes, Isle of Wight.

The Duchess of Buccleuch, accompanied by Lord William Thyune, has arrived at Montagu House, from Carlsbad.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter have returned to Burghley House, Stamford, from the Continent.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford have arrived at Curiaghmore, in the country of Waterford.

The Marquis of Ripon has returned to Studley Royal York.

The Marquis of Ripon has returned to Studley Royal, Yorkthire, from a visit to the Earl and Countess of Kenmare, at Kenmare, in the county of Killarney.

The Earl and Countess of Normanton have arrived at Somerley, their seat in Hants.

The Earl and Countess of Ilchester have left Melbury House, Dorset, for Scotland.

The Countess of Chapteville and Lady Early Bound.

House, Dorset, for Scotland.

The Courtees of Charleville and Lady Emily Bury have arrived at Salthill, Galway, from Charleville Forest.

The Earl and Countess of Minto have arrived at Minto Cattle, Roxburghshire, from the Continent.

The Farl of Cawdor has arrived at Cawdor Castle from Stackpole Court, Wales.

The Earl of Malmesbury has left town for Germany.

Viscount Hawarden and the Hon. Misses Maude have left Prince's Gardens for Germany.

Viscount Lismore has arrived at Shanbally Castle, county of Tipperary.

Lord and Lady Inchiquin have arrived at Dromoland, county of Clare.

Ledy Taunton and the Hon. Miss Labouchere have gone on a visit to the Hon. Charles Howard, M.P.., at Haworth Castle, Cumberland.

Lord and Lady Lawrence have arrived at Brockett Hall,

The Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanau and the Hon, Lady Buchanau have left London for Spa.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Sadler's-Wells Theatre was, on Tuesday, put up for sale by auction. Biddings were made up to £1000; but eventually the property was bought in for £1020.

The council of the Royal Architectural Museum, which is situated in Tufton-street, Westminster, have abolished the entrance-fee of sixpence, and now admit persons free daily, between ten and four.

between ten and four.

A flower and fruit show was held on Wednesday at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens. The chief feature of the exhibition was the show of dahlias, in which Mr. Keynes, of Salisbury, and Mr. Glasscock, of Bishop Stortford, were the principal prize takers.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was \$2,808, of whom 32,970 were in workhouses and 49,838 received outdoor relief, Compared with the corresponding week in 1874, 1873, and 1872, these figures show a decrease of 8798, 15,395, and 18,395 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 420, of whom 244 were men, 141 women, and 35 children under sixteen.

women, and 35 children under sixteen.

A great fête of the Metropolitan and City Police was held, on Tuesday, at the Alexandra Palace, in aid of the funds for the orphanage to be erected at Twickenham. The authorities had been liberal in granting leave of absence on the occasion to as many of the force as could possibly be spared, and it is computed that from 3000 to 4000 policemen, with their wives and children, were present. The total number of visitors was about 49,000. To-day (Saturday) the last day of the International Fruit Show, there will be a concert, the comedy "Our Boys," and a Venetian fête.

The eleventh anyund show of the Fest Tower Hamlets

The eleventh annual show of the East Tower Hamlets Horticultural Society was opened on Monday in Lusby's-gardens, Mile-End-road. There were over eighty entries by working men in the district, including 200 exhibitions of blessoms, growing and cut, exotics, and hardy plants. The prizes ranged in value and number (according to the receipts) from two guineas to half-a-crown. They also included two handsomely chased cups for the best dinner-table floral decorations, for which there were many competitors. On Monday evening a concert and a ball were given in aid of the funds.

the funds.

The annual session of the Artisans' Institute was opened, on Tuesday evening, at the school-rooms, Castie-street, St. Martin's-lane. The chair was taken by Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., and there were also present Messrs. Hodgson Pratt, Watts, the Rev. Mr. Sarson (Curate of St. Martin's), the various gentlemen who have volunteered to teach the classes during the coming winter, and a large number of the students and their friends.—The night schools for men and women at the Working Men's College, in Blackfriars-road, will reopen on Monday next, Sept. 6. These schools are of an advanced character, being intended for men and women who are already able to read and write and who desire to use their powers for their own education.

to read and write and who desire to use their powers for their own education.

At the examination of candidates for admission on the roll of attorneys and solicitors of the superior courts for Trinity Term, 1875, the examiners recommended the following gentlemen as being entitled to honorary distinction:—William Walter Cannon and Alfred Ernest Ferns. The council of the Incorporated Law Society have accordingly awarded the following prizes of books: To Mr. Cannon, the prize of the Hon. Society of Clifford's Inn; to Mr. Ferns, the prize of the Hon. Society of New Inn. The examiners have also certified that the following candidates, under the age of twenty-six, passed examinations which entitle them to commendation:—George Charles Kent and Arthur Morgan. The council have accordingly awarded them certificates of merit. The examiners have further announced to the following candidate that his answers to the questions at the examination were highly satisfactory, and would have entitled him to a certificate of merit if he had not been above the age of twenty-six:—Charles Reichard Hill. The number of candidates examined in this Term was 303; of these, 192 passed and 116 were postponed.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Norwich Election Commissioners resumed their inquiry on Thursday; and the Boston Commission closed on Tuesday—among the latest who gave evidence being Mr. Malcolm and Mr. Ingram (members for the borough), Mr. Parry, Mr. Staniland, and Mr. Collins, a defeated candidate at the last

Mr. Ingram (members for the borough), Ar. Furry, are Staniland, and Mr. Collins, a defeated candidate at the last election.

Mr. C. Bentinck, M.P., Secretary to the Board of Trade, in replying for her Majesty's Ministers at the annual dinner of the West Cumberland Conservative Association, on Thursday week, reviewed the history of the Merchant Shipping Bill, and defended the conduct of the Government with regard to it.

Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, at a meeting of Cumberland shipowners on Tuesday, made another speech respecting the Merchant Shipping Bill, in which he again endeavoured to show that the statements made by Mr. Plimsoll were exaggerated, and that public feeling had been unduly excited in the matter. Resolutions were passed to the effect that the compulsory classification and survey of all ships should be resisted as vexatious and useless; that Government should not adopt the erroneous theory that arbitrary interference with ships in port would materially lessen loss of life at sea; and that the Government be thanked for resisting the proposals recently made in Parliament to prohibit deck loads, and to prevent the carriage of grain in bulk.

The Huntingdon and Godmanchester Conservative Association held a demonstration, on Tuesday, at Hinchingbrook Park, the use of which was granted for the occasion by the Earl of Sandwich. The proceedings began with a dinner, at which Viscount Hinchingbrook, the president of the association discharged the duties of chairman. The wives and children of the members, to the number of about 1000, took tea in a marquee afterwards, and a variety of sports followed.

Mr. Whelley, M. P., has written to the honorary secretary of the Magna Charta Association refusing to become president of that society for the next year and declining to accept Dr. Kenealy as his political leader, on the ground that their principles are in direct opposition.

The committee of the Glasgow Stock Exchange have issued a circular expressing disapproval of dealings in prospective dividends of railway companies, and refusing to recognise such transactions or to allow them to take place during the business meetings of the association.

We have been requested by the Foreign Office to call attention to that part of the Foreign Office regulations respecting passports directing that the word "passport" should be conspicuously written on the covers of applications for passports, as the emission of that word on the cover causes considerable delay, and consequent inconvenience to applicants.

THE COLLISION IN THE SOLENT.

THE COLLISION IN THE SOLENT.

The deplorable accident which took place on Wednesday, the 18th ult., in crossing the Solent, between the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth, when the Royal stemm-yacht Alberta, with her Majesty the Queen on board, ran down Mr. E. Heywood's schooner - yacht Mistletoe, causing the loss of three lives, has continued to be a topic of discussion. The coroner's inquest, at the Star Hotel, Gosport, on the deaths of Mr. Thomas Stokes, salling-master of the Mistletoe, and of Miss Anne Peel, sister-in-law to Mr. E. Heywood, ended without a verdict yesterday week. The Coroner, Mr. E. J. Harvey, read over the evidence and stat-d the law, but left it to the jury to decide whether the accident had been occasioned by neglect or want of caution, either on the part of the officers of the Alberta or of those on board the Mistletoe. The jury retired at half-past twelve at noon, and did not return into court till eleven o'clock in the evening, when the foreman, Mr. Mumby, said, in answer to the Coroner, that they had not agreed on their verdict, and that there was not the slightest prospect of their agreeing. Under these circumstances, the jury, the witnesses, and all manner of persons concerned in the inquiry were severally bound over in the sum of £25 to appear at the next assizes at Winchester, in order that they may have the advantage of the opinion of the presiding Judge, and to make further inquiry touching the deaths of Thomas Stokes and Anne Peel. The body of Nathaniel Turner, the mate, was found on Wednesday.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered a special inquiry, which was commenced on Tuesday last at Portsmouth, on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert. The Court was composed of Captain the Hon. Carr Glyn, of the Serapis, Captain A. Hood, C.B., of the Monarch, and Captain E. Herbert, of the Sultan. The proceedings are held in private.

All her gear and stores have now been taken out of the Mistletoe, which is lying high and dry on the beach at Portsmouth, and placed on one of the dockyar

SKETCHES IN ICELAND.

SKETCHES IN ICELAND.

The sketch of a party of boatmen landing a cargo of dried cod on the pier at Reykjavik is one of those made by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, who went to Iceland last year upon the occasion of the King of Denmark's visit to that island, and the millennial celebration of the Icelandic nationality. The drawing, as engraved and published in this journal, is the last work that was done by the late Mr. Louis Huard, an esteemed Belgian artist long resident in London, whose contributions to the Illustrated London News were highly approved, and whose death we announced with regret some months ago. With regard to the subject of this sketch, it requires little explanation. The port and town of Reykjavik have been repeatedly described. We recommend, to those who want the most recent account of Iceland, an interesting little book called "Snioland, or Iceland; its Jokulls and Fjalls," by William Lord Watts; which is published by Meetrs. Lengmans and Co. The author has now, in the course of this summer, won for himself a high degree of renown by his successful ascent of the Vatna Jokull, which he had attempted in the August of last year. His email volume, which is lutrished with a map and a dozen photographs of scenery, is pleasant as narrative, and gives much exact information acceptable to the scientific naturalist. But, with reference to the matter in hand, we need only quote the following observations at Reykjavik:—"As usual, the prevailing element was fish wherever one looked. There were fish of all sorts and of all sizes, in all stages of salting and drying Stacks of fish were piled up high and dry upon the beach: thousands were lying out upon the rocks preparatory to being cured; men and horses were carrying fish about; and small armies of ponies were waiting patiently, with great packages of fish on each side of them, ready to convey this great hecessity of life inland for home consumption. Ships were lying in the harbour to carry off their share to other parts of the world, and boats wer

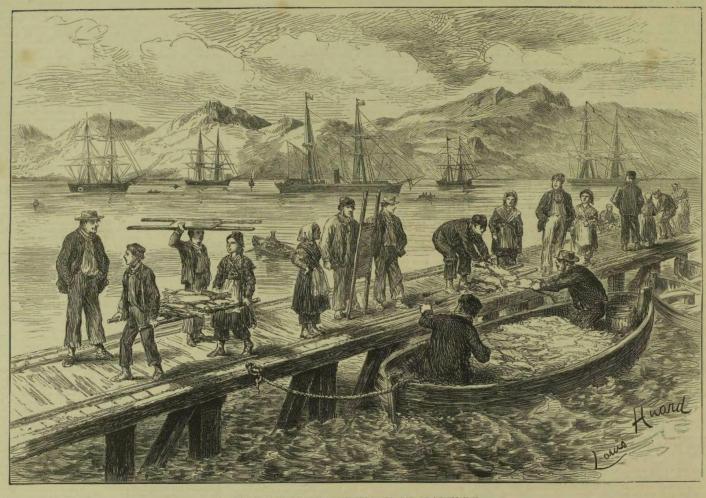
THE ANTWERP STEAMER BARON OSY.

THE ANTWERP STEAMER BARON OSY.

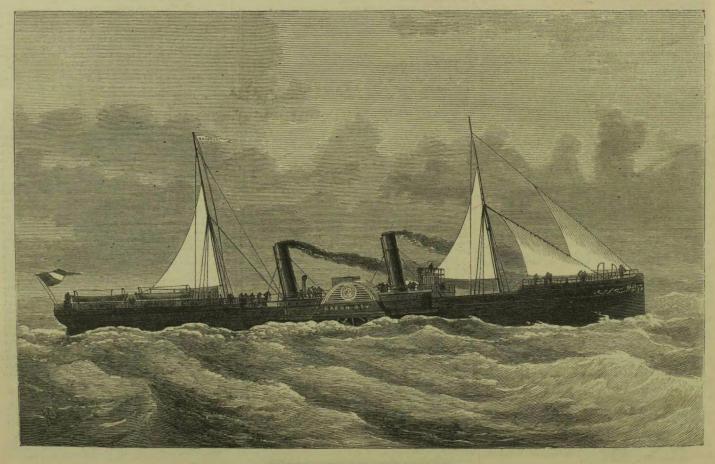
The Baron Osy is a paddle-steamer which has just been built by Messrs. C. Mitchell and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the Antwerp Steam Navigation Company, for their service between Antwerp and London, on which line the company have had a vessel of the same name during the last thirty-five years. The "Baron Osy" has therefore become almost a household word with travellers to that part of the Continent. The present vessel has been built and fitted with all the improvements which long experience in the service has suggested. Her principal dimensions are—length, 245 ft. over all, 30 ft. beam, 15 ft. depth. She has been built for entry in the highest class at Lloyd's and Veritas, and has also an English Board-of-Trade certificate. The vessel has a long, full poop (unusually lofty and well-ventilated), fitted up in a sumptuous manner for first-class passengers, with a large smoking-cabin on deck. She has a bridge-deck extending the full length and width of the wing houses, forming, together with the poop (with which it is connected by a gangway), a splendid promenade for passengers. The whole of the space under the bridge is fitted for the carriage of horses; arrangements are also made for carrying cattle. In the fore part of the vessel very comfortable and airy accommodation is provided for second-class passengers. The machinery consists of a pair of compound surface-condensing inclined engines of 300-horse power, built by Messrs. Thompson and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, with all the latest improvements for economy of fuel. These engines have been found in actual practice to propel the vessel at a speed of over twelve knots and a half an hour. In all the arrangements and fittings of the vessel everything that is convenient and desirable has been introduced. The Baron Osy will be commanded by Captain Verbist, an officer well known in this service, and whose courteous attentions are remembered by many English passengers to Antwerp.

The coming of age of the Hon. George William Henry, eldest son of Lord Vernon, of Sudbury Hail, Derbyshire, and Poynton Hall, Cheshire, was signalised last week with great rejoicings.

The equestrian statue in bronze of the late Lord Mayo by Mr. Thomas Thompycroft has been successfully east at the foundry of Messrs. Cox at Thames Ditton, and is about to be sent out to Calcutta.



SKETCHES IN ICELAND: LANDING DRIED COD AT REYKJAVIK,



THE NEW ANTWERP STEAM-BOAT BARON OSY.



CAPTAIN WEBB'S SWIM ACROSS THE CHANNEL: NEARING CALAIS.



CAPTAIN WEBB LANDING AT CALAIS.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS. FRANCE.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Sept. 2.

Paris is entirely descrted. The whole of the members of the fashionable world are at the various watering-places, recruiting themselves in view of the social and political campaign of the coming winter, with the exception of a few of the more energetic deputies, who are making tours through the localities that returned them to the Assembly, and endeavouring to prove by private interviews and public speeches that the prosperity of the country depends upon their re-election. Amongst these gentlemen is M. Auguste Naquet, whose recent letter to his constituents and speech at Arles, have drawn down upon him an outburst of wrath from several journals, notably from the organ of M. Gambetta. M. Naquet and the ex-Dictator are now almost at daggers drawn, the views expressed by the former upon the constitution of Feb. 23 being quite opposed to those held by the latter. In the absence of, any other political intelligence, the Herzgovina question has been taken up by the papers, most of which display a ludicrous ignorance on the subject. The whole of the Ministers have left Paris, and Marshal MacMahon took his departure last week for his estate of Laforet, near Montargis, for the opening of the shooting season. The only arrival of any note in the capital is that of Prince Jerome Bonaparte.

But, although Paris is empty, enough people remain in it to have rendered the concert given on Sunday, in the gardens of the Tuilcries, for the benefit of the inundated districts an immense success from every point of view. Though the morning was rainy, people locked to the seene in thousands, and by three o'clock the gardens were crowded to a most astonishing extent. At one o'clock a series of fanfares were executed, and at two the concert, which was sustained by the leading annateur musical and instrumental societies of Paris and the neighbourhood, commenced, and lasted until seven. Madame de MacMahon, under whose patronage it was held, was, a

General de Montebello died in Normandy on Sunday last.

SPAIN.

The citadel of Seo de Urgel capitulated at the close of last week, and the Carlist forts were occupied by the Royal troops yesterday week. The garrison were allowed the honours of war, but remain prisoners. Lizarraga and the Bishop of Urgel have been sent to a fortress near Barcelona, and criminal proceedings are to be taken against the latter.

A Times telegram from Luchon states that the Alfonsists have surprised and captured the Carlists at Portillon, on the Catelonian frontier, and now hold Portillon and the Luchon Pass. The London Carlist Committee publish a telegram from Perpignan, which states that a despatch from Saballs reports that Brigadier Vila, on the 24th ult., dispersed the Vallezo column, which lost in the fight 90 dead, many wounded, 32 prisoners, 165 rifles, 3 waggons of ammunition, with horses and mules.

The Agricultural Exhibition was opened at Portici, on Surday, in the presence of a large crowd. Prince Humbert was present with the public authorities. A Scientific Congress was repeated at Palermo on the same day, under the presidency of Signor Mamini; and the Minister of Public Instruction was energe the visitors. A committee of inquiry into the state of affairs in Sicily has been appointed.

On Tuesday the trial terminated, at Florence, of the persons arrested some time ago on the charge of conspiracy against the State. All the defendants were acquitted of the alleged conspiracy, but two were convicted for the unlawful manufacture and detention of arms, and sentenced to six and eight months imprisonment respectively; and a third man was found guilty of robbery with violence, and condemned to nine years' penal servitude.

The anniversary of Sedan was celebrated on Wednesday by a grand parade of the Regiments of the Guard in the Tempelof field, in presence of the Emperor William. He was accompanied by the Empress and the Crown Princess, the latter being on horseback and wearing the uniform of her regiment. There were also present the other Prince Ses of the Imperial Ismilly, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold of Bavaria. Large crowds of spectators had assembled. A state dimer took place in the afternoon at the Royal palace. On Thursday the great towns of Germany held a jubilant holiday; and the smaller communities of the Empire imitated their big brethren at a respectful distance. Everywhere in the Fatherland there were ringing of bells, firing of guns, bands of music, fireworks, illuminations, and, wherever possible, a striking military display. It was the anniversary of the capitulation of Sedan and the surrender of the French Emperor's sword into the hands of the King of Prussia. The great battle was fought and the great victory was won on the first of the month, but it was not till the following day that its results were resped.

The Emperor William has appointed Count Münster Marshal of the Provincial Diet of the French Mar

The Emperor William has appointed Count Münster Marshal of the Provincial Diet of Hanover, which will meet on

the 19th inst.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In the Speech from the Throne, read at the opening of the Hungarion Diet on Tuesday, various administrative measures were premised, and especial stress was laid on the necessity for arrangements to restore the financial equilibrium of the county. With regard to foreign affairs, a hope is expressed that, notwithstanding recent circumstances, peace will be residented.

Croatia is naturally much affected by the rising in the Herzegovina. In Saturday's sitting of its Diet a committee submitted the draught of an address in reply to the Imperial-Royal rescript read at the opening of the Session, which refers to the demand for incorporation with Dalmatia and expresses apprehensions lest the efficiency of the Diet's legislative labours be affected by the sorrowful events now occurring in a neighbouring country, the consequences of which have already made themselves felt. These apprehensions, it is added, "are only lessened by the confidence the Diet places in the Emperor-King's chivalrous magnanimity, and by the hope that the Imperial-Royal Government will protect with a firm hand, and with the help of its powerful allies, the highest interests of humanity, and guarantee the maintenance of European peace, while, at the same time, it secures to Croatia's despairing brethren the advantages of national development." The address in reply to the Imperial rescript was adopted, on Sunday, with some modifications. The paragraph making an appeal on behalf of the insurgents was suppressed. On Monday the members who are to represent Croatia in the Diet at Pesth having been elected, the first session of the Diet was closed.

TURKEY.

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The confused telegrams from, or rather about, the Herzegovina maintain their double character. Those from the side of the insurgents tell of Turkish villages burned or occupied, and of volunteer auxiliaries arriving from Servia. Those from the Turkish side speak of movements of troops, and of the gradual concentration of the Turkish forces in the neighbourhood of the rebels. The announcement, however, that the blockade of Trebinje has been raised, and that the neighbouring convent of Duzi has been taken by the Sultan's troops coming from Mostar, is the first report of a substantial Turkish success since the outbreak of the insurrection.

SERVIA.

A new Ministry has been formed, with Herr Steftscha as President, Herr Gruics Minister of the Interior, and Herr Ristics Minister of Foreign Affairs. A Hungarian correspondent of the Times describes the Ministry as a coallition one. A Reuter's telegram says it is regarded as a Ministry of action, as its members belong to the Omladina party (Young Servian party), who aim at the establishment of Servian independence. A torchlight procession of the Young Servian party took place on Thesday night as a compliment to Prince Milan for his selection of the new Ministry.

place on Tuesday night as a compliment to Prince Milan for his selection of the new Ministry.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander left St. Petersburg on Sunday evening, arriving at Moscow on Monday morning. At noon he reviewed the troops in the Chordyn field, and subsequently took luncheon with the higher military officials.

Advices received at St. Petersburg from Tasetkend state that a telegram has arrived from General Kaufmann announcing that the district of Kuranim has been invaded on several sides by armed bands from Khokand, for the purpose of inciting the inhabitants to rebellion, but that the attempt has failed. The principal band, consisting of 5000 men, had been defeated, and another of 800 had been totally annihilated, whereupon the remainder field over the mountains to Khokand. General Kaufmann is marching with his troops to Chodient, and thence to Khokand. The result of an attack made by the Khokand bands upon Uratuba is not yet known.

Yakoob Khan, according to advices received at St Petersburg, is capturing many Chinese towns without resistance. It is also reported at the Russian capital that the force from China which was sent against Kashgar three years ago has not yet reached its destination, as the troops have been obliged to sow grain and reap the harvest on their way in order to supply themselves with food.

AMERICA.

The Bank of California has stopped payment. Its liabilities are estimated at about fourteen million dollars, and its assets at little more than half that sum. Mr. Rolston, the president of the bank, is stated to have committed suicide by drowning, but a telegram from New York makes it appear possible that Mr. Rolston was accidentally drowned while bathing.

The New York papers of the 16th ult. contain long accounts of the reception of Messrs. Moody and Sankey on their arrival in New York on the 14th.

CHINA.

A telegram published in a Bombay paper stated that the British Minister at Pekin had been threatened and insulted in his negotiations with the Government, and had telegraphed home for instructions and troops. A later communication from Calcutta, however, is calculated to diminish the gravity of this news. Mr. Wade, it is said, only expressed his dissatisfaction with the progress of the negotiations in the Mr. Margary affair, and suggested that it might be as well to have troops in readiness to be dispatched to China if necessary. There is nothing about his having been threatened and insulted. Intelligence from Shamphai is to the effect that at Pekin Mr. Wade, the British Ambassador, had been kept waiting at the door for some time when paying an official visit to the Viceroy immediately sent after him and tendered an apology, and the incident is considered as destitute of all seriousness.

At the instigation, it is said, of a mandarin, Mr. Henderson, chief engineer of the Maritime Customs, and the lighthouse keeper at Shang-Tung Promontory, together with their native subordinates, have been attacked and beaten by Chinese.

A revolution has broken out at San Domingo, General Baez having been proclaimed President. San Domingo city and other places, however, remain faithful to General Gonzales.

The postal authorities of England and France are making inquiries respecting the acceleration of the mail service between the two countries.

Owing to the numerous forgeries in circulation on the Continent, the Swedish banks refuse to cash Bank-of-England

The fortress at Gibraltar is to be armed with 30-ton guns and the sum of £75,000 will be required to carry out the requisite works for mounting the new armament.

The Canadian Premier, Mr. Mackenzie, arrived at Ottawa on Tuesday, and addresses from the citizens and corporations were presented to him on his return from Europe.

It is stated that measures have been taken for the spunishment of the natives on the banks of the Congo I who have been making piratical attacks on British vessels.

who have been making piratical attacks on British vessels.

Letters, post-cards, newspapers, and other printed papers and patterns may now be forwarded to Switzerland viå France at the same rates of postage that are charged on similar classes of correspondence viå Belgium.

Mr. Edwin Booth, the American actor, was thrown out of a phaeton near his residence at Cos Cob, Connecticut, on Aug. 16, and was so much injured that it is feared he would te disabled for several months, even if the injuries did not 1 rove fatal.

Advices received regarding the Davis Strait whale-fishing state that all the vessels have arrived out safely. The southwest fishermen up to the present have not caught a single whale, although it not unfrequently happens that numbers of fish are got in the south-west before Melville Bay is entered.

Lord Carnarron's proposal of a conference among the South African colonies was being warmly supported by various public bodies at the date of the last advices from the Cape. The farmers, especially, appear to be strongly in favour of it, and a large meeting of agriculturists was about to be held.

a large meeting of agriculturists was about to be held.

The Congress of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, largely attended by representatives from Great Britain, the United States, France, Austria, Russia, Holland, Belgium, and most of the European States, was opened at the Hague on Wednesday—the kindred society, the International Law Institute, having terminated its session there on the previous day.

A telegram from Aden, dated Ang. 31, announces the safe arrival there of the Sultan of Zanzibar. His Highness, in a previous letter to a friend in this country, announced his intention of leaving Suez on Aug. 19 in one of the Khedive's stemenrs; but it does not appear that he will proceed to Zanzibar in the same vessel. His Highness's reception in Egypt, judging from the native newspapers, was most cordial.

The secretary of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington Museum (Mr. Norman Macleod), has notified to the secretaries of the various schools of art in the United Kingdom that the Prussian Government has offered two valuable prizes—one for the invention of a new material possessing the advantages of plaster, but which will not deteriorate by repeated washings, value 10,000 marks (£550); and the other, value 3000 marks (£159), for the discovery of a new method of cleansing plaster casts, statues, &c.

statues, &c.

The Dutch Minister of Justice has published the new penal code, in a quarto volume of 500 pages, which has been elaborated by the Royal Commission appointed in 1870. The code consists of 611 articles. According to it, the attempt to comit a crime (on this subject a new law was promulgated recently in Belgium in consequence of a diplomatic incident) would be punishable only when there has been a commencement of execution, and when the crime has not been consummated in consequence of circumstances independent of the will of the author. An attack on the life of the King is punishable with fifteen years' imprisonment. The code makes no distinction between crimes and misdemeanours.

The following appointments to the Order of St Michael.

no distinction between crimes and misdemeanours.

The following appointments to the Order of St. Michael and St. George are announced in Tuesday's Gazetts:—To be ordinary members of the second class, or Knights Commanders: Mr. Anthony Musgrave, C.M.G., Governor of the colony of South Australia; and Mr. Rawson William Rawson, C.B., lately Governor of the Windward Islands. To be ordinary members of the third class, or Companions of the said Order: Mr. Frederick Aloysius Weld, Governor of the colony of Tasmania; Mr. Edward Newton, Colonial Secretary for the Island of Mauritius; Major William Owen Lanyon, lately Colonist Secretary for the Gold Coast Settlement and Colony; Mr. James Hector, M.D., Director of Geological Surveys and Curator of the Colonial Museum for the colony of New Zealand; and Colonel Henry Charles Fletcher, late military secretary to the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada.

Concordia gives the following details of the Bayrenth

Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada.

Concordia gives the following details of the Bayreuth Theatre:—The lighting apparatus has been made in Frankfort, and was lighted for the first time on the 15th inst. It gives a splendid light; that for the stage alone arises from 2500 burners. The auditorium is less brilliant, but here over 1500 burners are required. Strict measures of precaution are taken against the chances of fire, and large masses of water can be shot in a few minutes over every corner of the theatre. At some distance on the stage, in a special space, jets of vapour can be turned upon the scene. By an ingenious arrangement of machinery, the stage atmosphere can be filled with a mist which, lighted with various colours, shall initiate fogs, clouds, the rainbow, and the stormy sky, and at the same time serve to extinguish any conflagration on the stage. No less than 6666 metres of pipes are required to carry the gas, the water, and the vapour destined to the uses which we have described.

A WEEK'S BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

A WEEK'S BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Last week 2302 births and 1440 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 66, whereas the deaths were 45 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 1 from snallpox, 22 from measles, 71 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 53 from whooping-cough, 24 from different forms of fever, and 215 from diarchea.; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 395 deaths were referred, against 322, 350, and 363 in the three preceding weeks. These 396 deaths were 26 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. During the twenty-two days ending on Friday, the 27th ult., the mean temperature at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, showed a continuous excess, and averaged 65 deg., which was 3 deg. 6 min. above the mean temperature for the corresponding period in sixty years. Under the influence of the high temperature during this warm period the fatal cases of diarrhea, which in the three previous weeks had been 132, 147, and 181, further rose last week to 215. These were, however, 24 below the corrected average weekly number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Different forms of violence caused 43 deaths: 33 were the result of negligence or accident, including 14 from fractures and contusions, 2 from burns and scalds, 7 from drowning, and 6 of firants under one year of age from suffocation. Three of the deaths from fractures and contusions were caused by horses or vehicles. One case of infanticide and 9 of suicide were registered.

Major-General Cameron has been appointed Director of the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain and Ireland.

the Ordnauce Survey of Great Britain and Ireland.

In making the excavations for the foundation of some new buildings in Verulam-road, St. Albans, the workmen engaged have dug up a number of ancient urns. On penetrating about two feet below the surface the first of these vessels or urns was discovered, and in quick succession several others were afterwards turned up. On coming in contact with the air several fell to pieces. Two have, however, with care, been tolerably well preserved. The best specimen is an urn made of common clay, 7½ in. in height and 8 in. in diameter. There is no ornamentation except at the mouth, which has an everted lip with two shallow grooves. The contents of the urn were fragments of bone and one human patella of the right knee. Another of the urns, which is made of a light-coloured clay, was found to contain fragments of a human skull, so far as could be ascertained, together with fragments of grey glass and a small fron nail. Each of the urns was about half filled with bones, the upper part of their contents being mould.

THE CHURCH.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.
on, R. H., to be Chaplain to Mr. Deputy Breflit, Sheriff-elect.
(C. C.; Chaplain to Mr. Adderman and Sheriff-elect Knight.
), John; Yicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
on, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of Uffington, Shrewsbury.
on, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of Uffington, Shrewsbury.
C.; Yicar of St. Paul's, Beckenham, Kent.
S.; John; Domestic Chaplain and Welsh Examining Chaplain for the occess to the Bishops, etc., and the Examining Chaplain for the occess to the Bishops, and the St. Peter's, Mariborough.
ond, W.; Yicar of Chesterotn, near Newcastle-under-Lyme.
In, Pretsrick William; Yicar of Overton, Wilts.—Guardian.

The Bishopric of Colombo (Ceylon), vacant by the resigna-tion of the Right Rev. Dr. Jermyn, has been conferred upon the Rev. R. E. Copleston, M.A., Oxon, a son of the Vicar of Edmonton.

On Thursday week dedication services were held in connection with the opening of a new organ for St. Mary's, Whittlesea, built by Messrs. Conachar and Co., of Huddersfield, at a cost of between £400 and £500.

A pretty and substantial mission chapel was opened last week in the hamlet of Barbrook Mill, near Lynton. The cost of the building has been little short of £400, which has been obtained mainly through the untiring zeal of the respected Vicar, the Rev. W. L. Lawson.

The polling for the election of a successor to the Rev. Robert Maguire as Vicar of St. James's Clerkenwell, has resulted in a large majority for the Rev. H. J. Rose, who was senior curate of the parish for some years, over the other candidate, the Rev. W. Holderness.

At St. Asaph's Church, Birmingham, on Saturday last, a handsome stained glass window, executed by Mr. C. Heritage, was uncovered. It had been erected by the congregation and friends as a testimonial to the labours of the Rev. R. Page, the present Vicar.

St. Asaph Cathedral, which has been restored by Sir Gilbert Scott at an outlay of £10,000, was reopened on Thursday. The Bishops of Bangor, St. Asaph, Chester, and Rochester took part in the services. The latter preached in the morning. The Vicar of Carnarvon was the Welsh preacher. Mr. Gladstone was amongst the congregation.

stone was amongst the congregation.

Two City rectories—those of St. James, Garlick-hill, and St. Michael, Queenhithe—are to be united, the list-named church being taken down, and the former becoming the parish church of the united rectory. The proceeds arising from the sale of materials are to be devoted to the erection of a new church in St. Pancras, to the compensation of persons formerly connected with St. Michael's, and to other purposes.

The Bishop of Ely, in a letter to his clergy, announces that he proposes to hold the archdiaconal conferences in his diocese in October, at Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bury, and Bedford. The subjects to be deliberated upon are the Ely Diocesan Fund, the present law of burials in churchyands in connection with recent efforts to legislate thereon, and the parochial system in relation to the Public Worship Facilities Bill.

system in relation to the Public Worship Facilities Bill.

The parish church of Cleobury Mortimer has been reopened, after a careful restoration under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott, towards the cost of which—namely, £2000—the Vicar, the Rev. E. G. Childe, has contributed £300. A prominent feature of the east end is a window, of very beautiful design and workmanship, presented by Mrs. Childe, and bearing the following inscription:—"In memory of William Langiand, poet, born about 1332, died about 1400, who sang of Jesus Christ in the 'Vision of Piers the Plowman."

The Charity Compriscioners have issued a scheme for the

Christ in the 'Vision of Piers the Plowman.'"

The Charity Commissioners have issued a scheme for the endowment of the ancient lectureship connected with the Church of St. Antholin, Watling street, which has recently been removed. The trust will be under the management of five trustees—Dr. Sedgwick Saunders, Mr. Deputy Lowman Taylor, Mr. T. O. Hutton, Mr. T. R. Pace, and Mr. T. H. Mansfield. The lectures are in future to be delivered in the Church of St. Mary Aldermary. The future income is to be applied to the payment of clergymen in priests' orders having cure of souls within seven miles of the Mansion House, and not in possession of an income exceeding £300 per annum, for the delivery of the Icctures.

On St. Partholomow's Der the Piers of the St.

the lectures.

On St. Bartholomew's Day the Bishop of Hereford consecrated a new church at Glazeley, near Bridguorth, designed by Mr. A. W. Blomfield, to accommodate 120 of the inhabitants of the united parishes of Glazeley and Deuxhill, and of a portion of the adjoining parish of Chetton. It occupies nearly the same site as the old plain edifice. It has been raised almost entirely by subscriptions and grants, at a cost of about £1400. The furniture of the chancel is the gift of Mr. T. W. Wylde Brown, patron and lord of the manor, and his daughters. The lectern was presented by Mrs. Baker, in memory of the late Rev. G. B. Baker, who was formerly Curate, and who died at Glazeley. The service-books were given by the Rector.

The annual meeting of the Carlisle Diocesan Church Ex-

at Glazeley. The service-books were given by the Rector.
The annual meeting of the Carlisle Diocesan Church Extension Society, presided over by the Bishop of Carlisle, was
held at Barrow-in-Furness on Thursday week. Amongst the
speakers were Lord Cavendish, M.P., the High Sheriff of
Westmoreland, Sir James Ramsden, and others. The Bishop,
speaking of church extension, said it was the duty of the
Church of England to take no note of sects, but to provide
adequate church accommodation so as to seat the whole of the
population. By this means a large increase in the attendance
would accrue. On the following day a paper on the funeral
customs of Cumberland and Westmoreland was read by Mr.
Kemble. In the discussion which followed the practice of
presenting hatbands and scarfs was strongly condemned.
According to the Memosalle Journal, extensive improgramants

According to the Newcastle Journal, extensive improvements and alterations have been made by the Duke of Northumberland in the parish church of Almwick. Early in the present year his Grace obtained from the Bishop of Durham a faculty to extend the inclosure within which the communion-table stands, and to place on the north and south sides a high wooden screen; the table to be movable, and the reredos not to be carried higher than the window-sill. Permission was also obtained to introduce a credence-table, to rearrange the seats in the chancel, and to remove to some more suitable place three ancient recumbent figures of a monk, a lady, and a youth. The reredos and screens prove to be beautiful specimens of workmanship. The floor in the inclosed space has been laid with encaustic tiles. Two more of the windows in the chancel have been filled with stained glass representing scenes from the Old Testament history, and some of the principal incidents in the life of the Blessed Virgin. A brass eagle lectern has been subscribed for by the ladies of the congregation.

The Duke of Devonshire, on the recommendation of the

The Duke of Devonshire, on the recommendation of the Bishop of London, has nominated the Rev. Alfred Barry, D.D. Principal of King's College, London, and Canon of Worcester Cathedral, to be Boyle Lecturer for 1876, in the room of the Rev. Henry Wace, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, whose team of ciffice has expired. The lectureship was founded by the will of the Hon. Robert Boyle, dated July 18, 1691, which

made provision for the payment of £50 a year "as an annual salary for some learned divine or preaching minister from time to time to be elected, and resident within the city of London or circuit of bills of mortality, who should be enjoined to perform the office following—viz., to preach eight sermons in the year for proving the Christian religion against notorious infidels—viz., Atheists, Theists, Pagans, Jews, and Mohammedans; not descending lower to any controversies that are amongst Christians themselves." The Duke of Devonshire has been for some years the only surviving trustee, and his Grace has been pleased to take the recommendation of the Bishop of London whenever it has been necessary to appoint to the lectureship. Canon Barry will commence his duties at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, in January next.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The UNIVERSITIES AND TOBILIC SCHOOLS.

The subject for one of the Chancellor's prizes, the English essay, at the University of Oxford for the ensuing year is "The Political and Social Results of the Absorption of Small States by Large;" and that for the Marquis of Lothian's historical prize "The Causes of the Failure of Parliamentary Institutions in Spain and France as compared with their Success in England."

Amongst the lady candidates who were successful at the cent Oxford local examinations were the two young daughters? Professor Max Müller, who, besides the preliminary subcts, passed in the rudiments of faith, &c., and in English, rench, and German.

French, and German.

That rapidly-rising centre for the higher education of women, Girton College, Cambridge, is extending its operations in such a marked manner that, although only a very short period has elapsed since the erection of the college, its enlargement is already contemplated; indeed, with the large increase in the number of students in the past year, and the prospect of a further increase next year, an addition to the building is spoken of as a matter of immediate necessity. The college is, however, still encumbered with a debt of \$4000, which it is desirable to remove without delay, in order to set the institution free for further development. Miss E. T. Minturn, a student of the college, has contributed \$200 towards the capital fund. Students of the college holding degree certificates, which are identical as to standard with a Cambridge University degree, are now holding appointments in the North London Collegiate School for Ladies, the Ladies College at Cheltenham, and elsewhere. The demand, however, for qualified mistresses for the endowed and other high schools for girls far exceeds the supply at present.

The distribution of prizes at Brown's School, Stamford, took place in the presence of Canon Arnold and other governors. A report of a gratifying character from the examiner (the Rev. C. Stanwell) was read, and the chairman congratulated the town on possessing a thoroughly good middle-class school.

congratulated the town on possessing a thoroughly good middle-class school.

A scheme for Rugeley Grammar-School has recently come in force. The school owes its foundation to one William Wolsley, in the reign of James I, and its endowment is at present worth about £300 a year. To this revenue are added, from out of the local Chetwynd's Charity, a capital sum of £333 6s. 8d. 23 per cent Consolidated Bank annuities, and a minimum mineral rent of £400, payable for the next ensuing five years. The joint income is appropriated under the scheme to the purposes of maintaining the former foundation as a day and boarding school for boys. In compliance with the desire of the inhabitants, the scale of fees fixed upon is a low one-namely, frem £2 to £6 a year. The scale for boarding will not exceed £45, the maximum generally adopted by the late commissioners in similar cases. The customary provisions have also been made for the establishment of scholarships and exhibitions. Of the new governing body, which consists of eleven persons, the local board of health and the vestry elect five, the local bench of magistrates nominate one, four are appointed by co-optation, and the chairman of the local board of health acts ex officio. This scheme was one of the last issued by the late Commission; and, as the trusts are dealt with in terms of section 18 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, no obligation is imposed that any master shall be, or intend to be, in holy orders.

THE HERZEGOVINA.

THE HERZEGOVINA.

The insurrection and war against the Turks which has broken out in this province of the Sultan's empire may come to be of serious importance. We give a view of Mostar, on the Narenta, the chief town of the province, with several figures of different classes of people belonging to this or to the neighbouring countries. The Herzegovina—which is to say the territory governed by a Herzog or Duke—and which also may be called Lower Bosnia—is a country about 120 miles long and seventy-two miles broad at its greatest length and breadth, with an approximate area of 8400 square miles; and a population, including Austrian subjects, of about thirty-five souls to the square mile. On the north its boundary is Bosnia; on the east, Servia; on the west, Dalmatia; and, on the South, Montenegro and the Adriatic. Though, when compared with the fruitful plains of Wallachia, or even Bulgaria or Roumelia, the Herzegovina may be pronounced comparatively sterile and unproductive, it has resources peculiar to itself, which, if properly developed, would materially change both the character and reputation of the country. The mountain ranges which intersect a great part of the province, and which are spurs of those Dinaric Alps which fringe the shores of the Adriatic from Scutari northward nearly to Trieste, give place inland to plains and pasture-lands capable of a high degree of cultivation, and bearing a soil well adapted to the growth of the vire, the olive, and the mulberry. The mountains themselves towards the Bosnian frontier are clothed with dense forests of oak and ash and elm, beech, walnut, maple, and pine, but the trees grow only to decay. In 1849, indeed, an Austrian company obtained from the Porte atwenty years' lease of the pine forests; but when, in the subsequent year, Omar Pasha was in the country to quell a Bosnian revolt the trade was stopped. Tobacco and grapes are grown, but the former only for the sufficiency of local demands and of the neighbouring Turkish provinces. With regard to the wine, quanti

becoming, what by right it should be, the natural outlet for the trade of the Slavonic dependencies of the Ottoman empire. But the Herzegovina and adjoining province are greatly depressed under the existing system of Mussulman misrule. The population of the Herzegovina, which in 1861 was estimated at 182,000, is divided, in pretty equal proportions, into followers of the Greek Church, Catholics, and Mussulmans, between all of whom the bitterest emmity exists. Our view of Mostar is from a sketch by M. Charles Yriarte, of Paris, author of "Un Patricien de Venise." This town has 11,000 or 12,000 inhabitants, of whom 3000 are Mussulman. Its bridge, shown in our view, is 44 ft. high and 95 ft. long; the river here is very deep. The bridge seems to be of Arab construction, but there was an ancient Roman bridge, from which Mostar took its name. The dress of the Jews and rich traders in the Herzegovina is rather costly, with furs in winter, silver girdles, and a variety of jewels.

SEA-BATHING IN AMERICA.

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The American customs in sea-bathing resemble those of the Continent more closely than those of England. A correspondent writing from Trout Hard Continent and Continent more closely than those of England. A correspondent writing from Trout Hard Continent and Continent and Continent and Continent more closely than those of England. A correspondent writing from Trout Hard Continent and Continent a

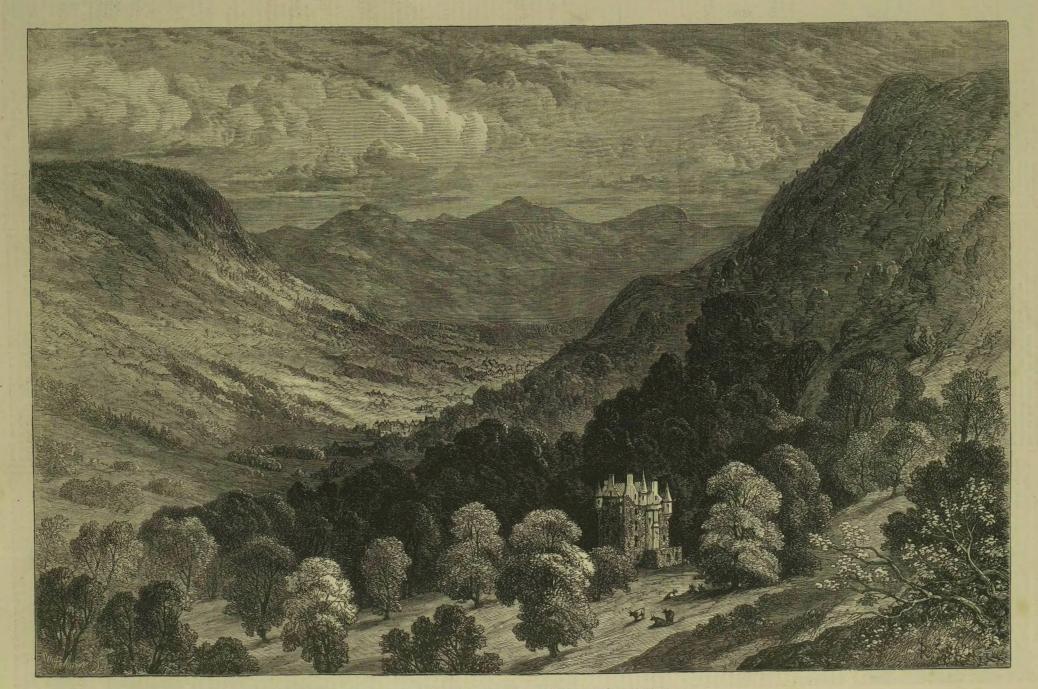
Sir John Arnott has executed a deed of gift vesting in the hands of five trustees the sum of £20,000, for the benefit of the Protestant and Roman Catholic charities of Cork.

Protestant and Roman Catholic charities of Cork.

The Daily Telegraph publishes three or four columns of factory notice says:—Though the general statement is not such as to warrant our indulging in any excessive jubilation with regard to the harvest this year, it is at least consolatory to observe that the fears engendered by a long and depressing season of cold and wet at the very time when genial warmth and sunshine were naturally looked for have not been realised. At the worst, we shall probably go back to an average with which we had been content until an exceptional cheapness of breadstuffs spoiled us for normal prices. In many parts a rich after-growth of meadow grass has wonderfully compensated for the almost total loss of the ordinary hay crop; the roots, on which our cattle now depend even more than on the pasturage of old, have been bountifully yielded in some districts, and have scarcely failed in any; while the abundance of orchard fruit is a signal and universal success.



AMERICAN SKETCHES: BATHING AT LONG BRANCH, NEW YORK.



STRATHPEFFEB, ROSS-SHIRE, FROM THE HIGHLAND RAILWAY.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

sections and sub-sections met at Bristol on Thursday and the respective presidents gave their opening sees, as we announced last week. Sections week the chief interest centred in the sections thropology and economic science and statistics. In the reteproper of the president Professor Rolleston, gave an address, and latter Mrs. R. M. Crawshay read a paper on domestic for gentlewomen. In the section for mathematical and cal science the Rev. S. Perry made some remarks on the nest of Yenus; and Sir W. Thomson read papers on the of stress on the megretism of soft iron, and on some of scults of Laplace's theory of tides. In geology, Mr. lly presented the eleventh report on the exploration of a Cavern, Torquay; and Mr. Tiddeman a report on the ation of the Victoria Cave, Settle. Dr. W. Carpenter apers on the origin of the red clay found by the negre at a great depth in the ocean, and on the condition sea bottom of the North Pacific, as shown by the large recently taken by the United States steam-ship ora, in its bearing on geological theory. Papers were and in the sections devoted to chemical science, geology, y and botany, anatomy and physiology, geography, and mical science.

mechanical science.

Several of the sections did not meet on Saturday, in order that members might visit places of interest in the neighbourhood of Bristol. Papers by Sir Walter Elliot on the original localities of the races forming the present population of India, and by Dr. F. G. Monat on the value of European life in the same country, were read, giving rise to a discussion. There was also a discussion on the goology of the bed of the English Channel, with reference to the proposed submarine tunnel, in the course of which Sir John Hawkslaw expressed his confidence in that scheme. In the evening Dr. Carpenter gave a lecture to the Bristol working-men in the Colston Hall, on a Piece of Limestere.

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Semmons were preached on Sunday at most of the churches and chapels on the connection between religion and science. At the Cathedral, after an excellently-rendered service, the Rev. Charles Pritchard, Professor of Astronomy at Oxford University, was the preacher—his text being "Thy commandment is exceeding broad." It he evening the magnificently-restored Church of St. Mary Redchiffe (of which we gave a view last week) was densely crowded in every part. The Rev. R. Main, Radcliff Observer at Oxford, preached from "The Jews require a sign, and the Greeks seek after wisdom; but we preach Christ crucified." Sir John Hawkshaw, Dr. Carpenter, Professor Allman, and a large party of the leading members, accompanied the Mayor to the Unitarian chapel, Lewin's Mead, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry W. Crosskey, F.G.S., of the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian). Birmingham. At a conference at the Victoria chapel there was a large attendance of Nonconformists, and amongst those who took part in the proceedings were Sir Walter Elliot, Sir Harry Verney, Professor Gladstone, Professor Balfour, and General Carrington, of the United States Army.

All the sections met again on Monday morning. In the Mathematical and Physical Science Department, Mr. J. Glaisher submitted the report of the committee on luminons meteors, and Mr. Symons a report upon British rainfall. In the Chemical Science section papers were read on new solvents for gold, silver, and platinum. Dr. Wright presided in the Geological Section, and a number of interesting papers were read by Mr. Sanders, the Rev. P. Brodie, Dr. Wright, and others, but they had reference principally to the geology of the district. Two papers, however, by Dr. Carpenter, related to the scientific investigations of the Challenger and the United States steam-ship Tuscarora, and were listened to wi

Safety Appliances.

On Tuesday all the sections except one held sittings, but the chief interest centred in the Geographical section, where communications respecting the Arctic expedition were made. We forbear, however, from giving any details, tempting as the subject is, as another column contains a letter to the Admiralty from Captain Nares, commanding the expedition. In the Economic Science section Professor Leone Levi read the report of the committee on combinations of capital and labour, which gave rise to an animated discussion. The other sections did an honest day's work, the chemists prefacing their session by a visit to a large sugar-refinery. In the Geological section Mr. J. A. Taylor, the director of the Ipswich Museum and author of several works on natural history, gave an account of his discovery of a submerged forest in the estuary of the Orwell. According to a paper read in the Anthropological section by Dr. Mackintosh, there are in this country two semi-nationalities, one in the north-east, the other in the south-west. The majority of the north-easterns are comparatively low of stature, with broad shoulders and short neck. In the mathematical section a paper was read by Captain Abney, of the Royal Engineers, on the motive power of the electric light. There was a soirie in Colston Hall.

Only three sections met on Wednesday—those of Chemical, Science, Geology, and Mechanical Science. In the latter another paper on the Channel Tunnel scheme was read. Mr. Topley, who had been engaged in the Government survey of the south-east coast of England, expressed a firm belief that there was a continuous line of chalk across the Channel. Sir John Hawkshaw took, part in the discussion. The General Committee held their last meeting, and made grants amounting to £1480 in aid of scientific inquiry. The concluding general meeting was held in the afternoon, when the usual yotes of thanks were passed.

Thursday was devoted to excursions.

Of the many valuable papers read at the various sections we subjoin abstracts of a few which possess, in our opinion, most general interest, regretting that our space prevents us from including more or treating those which we give so fully as their merits deserve.

LADY HELPS.

In the Economic Science section Mrs. Crawshay, who was received with applause, read a paper on Lady Helps. She had long been an advocate for the adoption of lady helps as upper

servants; but they would be surprised to learn that, after a trial of the system for fifteen months, during which it had worked well, she had parted with four of her helps, retaining only one as her own maid, that young lady having previously been her kitchen-maid. That result came about in, a very simple manner. She (Mrs. Crawshay) could not live in Wales during the winter; and her grown-up caughter, who took charge of the house, preferred ordinary servants. That would not astonish anyone, as it was proverbial that the young stood on their dignity more than those did who had known life and its sorrows, end who had learnt that neither occupation nor length of purse ought to determine whether a person was entitled to be treated as a gentlewoman or not. During the welve months she had lady helps a upper servants she had not a single change among her women servants. Since the helps left—a period of ten months—she had seven changes among her nine women servants. That was a sufficient answer to those who questioned whether ordinary under servants could work comfortably with ladies as head servants. Some people thought that, after all, the work would be done by the under servants; but she had had far less extraneous aid while the ladies served her than at any other time during the twenty-nine years she had "kept house." Not only did the ladies get through all the work required of them, but they made an immense quantity of mew house-linen and apparel. To ladies who feared to try domestic service lest their strength should be insufficient, she could say that those who served her were considered by their friends to have in no degree fallen off in looks, and their health was far superior to that of ladies who were waited on. Then, it might be asked what was the exact social position of those helps. The father of three of them was for thirty years head clerk in the office of a professional man, into whose hands he was placed, well, might have been driving from Westburnia to his place of business in his carriage. Another w

independent spheres of life rather than wholly to be looking for marriage, which was too often another term for drudgery and suffering.

Mrs. Grey (London) said she had two objections to Mrs. Crawshay's proposal—the one economical and the other social. Her economical objection was that it was an exceedingly bad division of labour to use polished tools for rough work. There was a great deal of work requiring precisely what gentlewomen could best perform—work in elementary schools, workhouses, hospitals—in short, wherever there were wanted women of refined moral and intellectual perception. Her social objection was that, if gentlewomen were largely employed as servants in this country, the effect would be to widen the chasm which now existed between the sexes.

Viscount Amberley considered that there were material advantages in the plan proposed by Mrs. Crawshay.

Mr. M'Morden maintained that service as it existed in this country was absolute servitude, and a disgrace to civilisation. Let gentlewomen enter professions rather than menial service.

Governor Rawson argued that there was nothing degrading in service.

Lord Aberdare made a few observations. With the consent of the nation, the Legislature had enacted that women should not earn their bread by working underground. In many other matters public opinion had expressed itself without the assistance of Parliament. In the present state of society it would not be possible to make service congenial to the feelings of gentlewomen. Menial service was certainly the last employment he would like to see open to them.

Mr. Midmay asked whether if sisters became cooks and kitchenmaids, brothers would consent on the other hand to become butlers and footmen. He should not like to see sisters and gentlemen brought into immediate contact with such male servants as were now to be found.

After a few remarks from Mrs. Crawshay in reply, the discussion came to a close.

Professor W. Stanley Jevons read a paper on the Progress of the Coal Question. He attached additional importance to the subject now that the borings in Sussex have proved that there is no possibility of getting a new coal-field there within a reasonable depth. He reminded his hearers that in 1863 Sir William Armstrong, at Newcastle, had alarmed the whole world by predicting that, if the natural increase of coal consumption went on at a proportionate rate in the future as in the past, our coal would not last more than 212 years. Of this time ten years have gone, and Professor Jevons, while not agreeing with Sir William Armstrong's method of calculation, says that his general conclusion was an under rather than an over-estimate. While Sir William calculated the increase at 109,000,000, the Professor, proceeding upon the general geometric increase of 3½ per cent, makes the figures 18,000,000 more. The present coal famine he considers the beginning—the fringe as it were—of a scarcity that must be sooner or later felt. The causes which led to the famine he admits have partially ceased; but he is convinced that we shall never more have coal as cheap as it was between 1864 and 1871, and he therefore recommends a strict economy in consumption.

A variety of opinions were offered during the discussion which followed the paper.

Sir J. Alexander asked whether the exportation of coal should not be stopped; and another gentleman thought sufficient calculation has not been made of the coal left in our pits; Mr. Fell.wes supported Sir Rowland Hill's proposition that coal should be taxed, with a view to producing economy in its use; another said the waste of coal in England is a disgrace to the genius of the country, and a reflection upon the scientific knowledge of the people, though he had no doubt that when our coal supply ceased, as cease it must, we shall be ready with a substitute for it; Mr. Leone Levi said we should

be punishing our colonies if we stopped the export of coal; and Professor Jevons, in reply to a question asked by Mrs. E. M. King, said he had no exact information as to the proportion of coal used for household and manufacturing purposes, though it had been estimated that the household consumption was at the rate of one ton per head per annum on the whole population, or from thirty to forty millions of tons, which would be one-fourth of the whole consumption. He also expressed an opinion that the question of a tax upon coal was a matter for deliberate consideration.

The Association met on Friday evening to hear a lecture, by Mr. William Spottistoode, on the Colours of Polarised Light. Mr. Spottisvoode, on the Colours of Polarised Light. Mr. Spottisvoode, on the Colours of Polarised Light. Mr. Spottisvoode, on the Colours of Polarised Light. The Spottisvoode, or the Colours of Polarised Light. The Spottisvoode in the Colours of Polarised Light. The Spottisvood of the Colour and the Spottis of the Spo

communed for a while with Nature in her secret chambers, we return to our place refreshed with the multitude of peace."

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Miss Carpenter read a paper to the Economic Section relating to industrial schools. She said—"The Education Act has been in operation now for five years, and the school boards have done vigorous work in many parts of the country. The recent report of the Bristol school board states that while the board school attendance during the quarter ending March, 1871, was 18,385, on Nov. 27, 1874, it was 18,219, being an increase of about 5000. In other towns even a greater increase may be found. And yet, though praiseworthy efforts have been made in many places by the school boards through their agents to reach the lowest portion of the population, it is found that in all large cities a large number of children remain untouched, who are still wild and neglected in the streets, and are recruiting the ranks of crime, and pauperism. These children cannot possibly be admitted into the elementary schools owing to their rugged condition and wild demeanour, nor would the usual hours of school teaching produce the educational regulations of the Committee of Council. They require civilisation and moral training as well as school learning, and should be taught industrial work; they must, therefore, be on the premises the greater part of the day, and must consequently have food. The first Certified Industrial Schools Act was intended to meet this want. It included day industrial schools as well as schools for those children who required to be entirely removed from their parents, in board-ing schools, and they were placed together under the Com-

mittee of Council on Education, who allowed 3s. weekly for each sentenced child. But in 1861 these last schools were placed under the Home Office, and the wild outcasts were again left untouched. It would be evidently impossible, as well as vong, to extend to all the large cities of the empire the system adopted in some parts of London of sentencing many children to certified industrial schools, at a cost to the country of frem £20 to £25 per annum for each child. Certified industrial schools, expended to supplement the work of school boards, and they cannot be thus employed universally in the large cities of the country to give education and naintenance to whole families of wild Arab children who are new infesting the streets. It will be necessary to have a short Act of Parliament supplementing the present Education Act, giving to the board the powers necessary to carry out effectively a day industrial school, wherever such a school is required, to carry education to the very lowest stratum of seciety. The school board should have the power to cetablish and carry on day industrial schools, or to certify so fit and proper such schools as may be established and main-initial by voluntary effort, making payment for food not above 2s. weekly. The board to send under order to such schools all children who are found wandering in the streets or not attending school after proper warning. The parents or grardians to be compelled to send the children regularly, and to be liable to punishment if this is neglected. The board to have power to remit such order on sufficient guarantee being given that the child will attend regularly some ordinary day school. The board to have power to recover from parents or guardians the whole or part of the money spent in food, and from the guardinus of the poor the allowance for the children will alb be under the direction of the school boards without the rupture of family ties, and will have the education needed without any encouragement being given to dissolute parents. The rates will no

views etated by Miss Carpenter.

Mr. M'Mordie, in rather a warm speech, contended that the industrial-school system had failed.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Professor E. Hébert read a paper in French describing certain undulations of the chalk formation in the north of France. From these he argued the extreme probability that similar undulations or "fexures" would be found under the Channel, and, if so, the tunnel would have to be constructed in a circuitous instead of a direct line. He added that it was already known that a "fault," many feet wide, which began in the neighbourhood of Fécamp, intersected the tunnel line. Sir John Hawkshaw, who was received with cheers, proceed to give a sketch of what had already been done in connection with the Channel tunnel scheme, and to state his opinion as to what might be expected of it. In the first place, he wished to say that his experiments did not accord with the statements of Professor Hébert. As far as he had ascertained, there was a very uniform thickness of chalk at the depth at which the tunnel was proposed to be made, and it would not be necessary to follow any circuitous route. Sir John went on to describe, with the assistance of diagrams, what had airtedy been done in the matter. In the first place, a knewledge had been obtained of the geological position of the breds between Dover and Margaret's Bay, on the English ceast, and the opposite territory on the French coast. Then more detailed and accurate information was obtained by making more than £00 borings all over the line of channel in which the tunnel might be made. These borings agreed very closely with the geological investigation of the coast; and, with regard to the result, he felt tolerably sure that from the one side of the Channel a circuitous one. Some thought that the tunnel would be quite close to the water, but in reality it would be nearly 250 ft. below the bottom of the Channel, and there was a considerable and uniform depth of chalk below the boring. Even if there should be some slight leakage, en

of the Channel between Dover and Calais would not submerge more than half of St. Paul's Cathedral—that was to say, it was about 200 ft. deep at the deepest part.

LUMINOUS METEORS.

In the Physical Science Department Mr. James Glaisher preduced a long and technical report from the committee on luminous meteors. It mentioned a very remarkable meteor seen at Iowa, United States, on Feb. 12 last:—Its apparent size was half that of the full moon, and its light equal to that of full daylight. It presented three separate explosions, attended with distinct reports; and a streak of bright light marked its course, described at Grinell as of intensely blush-white, and at Iowa slightly tinged with green, the nucleus having the appearance of molten iron. The sound of the report followed in two or three minutes like three blasts of a quarry, accompanied by a rumbling noise. At Brooklyn and further westward the explosion was more violent, and shook the houses, and the folling sound was like that of a railway-train crossing a bridge. Fragments from a few pounds to 150 lb. in weight were found near Brooklyn and Iowa. The largest fireball seen in England during the year was observed in September, at Clapton, London, and at Asby-Brigg, Lincolnshire. The star-showers of August and November last were not visible on account of the thickness of the weather; but in August, 1874, at Mr. Corder's station in Essex a continuous enumeration of the meteors was possible on the night of the 11th; and, from other observations, it did not appear that the intensity of the display had notably diminished. The October (1874) showers met with a similar state of weather; but were observed at Birmingham and one or two other places. The November and January showers could not be observed at all. During the year several new radiant points had been established. These were the points at which the courses of the meteors would meet if they were traced backwards. The most important fact of the year was the establishment of a direct connection between the met

miles off cur planet. He was happy to announce that M. Leverrier, of Paris, had agreed to take up meteoric astronomy, and would arrange for 6000 observations being taken by careful observers all over France, which would be of the greatest possible advantage in determining the elevation and course of meteors. The report, which is a voluminous ard technical document, concluded by congratulating the rection on the great progress which continued to be made in the investigation into the origin, movements, and composition of meteors.

CATITAL AND LABOUR.

Professor Leone Levi, in the Economic section, read the report of the committee on "Combinations of Capital and Labour" The committee were not prepared to deny that exhibit they thought it was impossible for them to frustrate or after the operations of the laws of supply and demand, and thereby to affect permanently the rates of wages. He condemned as objectionable every regulation of trades unions that excluded from employment in the trades all who had not been regularly apprenticed, or any rule that set a limit to the number of apprentices. With regard to an artificial restriction of labour or capital, it might be a point for consideration whether, under certain circumstances, it might not be better for either labour or capital to submit to the evil of restriction in order to avoid a still greater evil of producing at a loss, or working at a rate of wages not sufficiently remunentive. As for strikes, a well-devised system of concidation was the only proper and legitimate method of solving labour disputes; and the committee could not express too strongly their sense of the grave responsibility that rested on either employers or employed when, regardless of consequences, they responsible to the content of labour, and a step so vexatious and destructive as a strike or a lock-out.

A long and animated discussion followed, and the report

11:501fed to a step so vexatious and destructive as a strike or a lck-cout.

A long and onimated discussion followed, and the report was generally approved. Sir John Hawkshaw expressed a hope that the trades unions would not be able to effect their chiect of bringing all workmen down to one line of mediocrity by insisting that all men should be paid at the same rate. If they succeeded, the effect would be disastrous. It was resolved to circulate the committee's report among trades unions and combinations of masters.

they succeeded, the effect would be disastrous. It was resolved to circulate the committee's report among trades unions and combinations of masters.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The nacing on the third day at York was fully equal to that which took place earlier in the week. Springfield won his second engagement, the Gimerack Stakes, in the same brilliant style in which he secured the Prince of Varies's Stakes, and we ture that Mr. Houldsworth is at last the owner of a really good colt. The very moderate Mindrop had no trouble in securing the Great Yorkshire Stakes, as Prince Arthur, who eculd probably give her 28lb. over the T.Y.C., was perfectly hippiess at the end of a mile and three-quarters. Mintdrop is, hewever, a very poor successor to such animals as Pitsford, Steckwell, Rifleman, Vedette, Achievement, and Cremorne, all of whem have won this stake. After her severe race on the previous day, Louise Victoria was not pulled out for the York Cup; but the antagonism of Lily Agnes, Spinaway, and Thunder proved very interesting. The last nemed was ridden by Mr. G. S. Thompson, and, having been very bard worked this season, showed a strong disincimation to start, so that when he got fairly under way, he was fully a hundred yards behind the other pair. He, however, appidly closed with them, and passed Lily Agnes at the distance, but could never catch the Gaks winner. Of course such a result was very disappointing to the backers of Thunder, and teme uncomplimentary remarks were made about Mr. Thompson's riding; but all unprejudiced sportsmen are well aware of that gentleman's great ability in the addle; indeed, there are few professionals that can give bim any weight, and we have no doubt that Thunder, who is a very awkward horse to ride, would have treated anyone that might have been on him in the same manner.

A trip to Scarborough wound up the week very pleasantly; but little need be said of the racing. Sir Charles Rushout's famous hunter Arbitrator at length suffered defeat; and Mcusquetaire, the newly-named Man-art-Ar

and Mr. Emery's Spirit proved the best of those under twenty tons.

The championship of England (one mile in still water) was swum for on Monday last in the Edgbaston Reservoir, near Birmingham. Only four men competed, and E. T. Jones, of Leeds, who did the distance in 29 min. 30 sec., won very easily from Harry Parker, of London. On Wednesday Miss Agnes Beckwith, a daughter of the famous old champion, succeeded in swimming from London Bridge to Greenwich, a distance of about five miles and a quarter, in 1h. 7 min. 45 sec. We believe that Miss Emily Parker, a sister of the well-known swimmer, is about to attempt the same feat.

Partridge-shooting began on Wednesday last. Some fair bags were made in several districts; but so many young birds were destroyed by the heavy rains which have prevailed during the greater part of the summer that the season is not likely to be a good one.

The programmes of the Nottingham and Birmingham dog shows have already appeared. The former will take place on Oct. 2 and three following days, and the latter on Nov. 23 and 30, and Dec. 1 and 2.

MUSIC

MUSIC.

The Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts maintain their position as the specialties of London music during this vacation period of the year. On Saturday Herr Josef Gung'l made his first appearance this season, and conducted some of his popular dance-music, with the same success as herefofore. An orchestral piece by M. Deber, entitled "The Fair of Leipsic," has been produced. The music is of the demonstrative and imitative class, and is rather clever than classical. Tuesday was a "Goundo Night;" and on Wednesday, the third of the classical nights, a portion of the programme was devoted to relection from the works of Weber. This (Saturday) evening Miss Rose Hersec, the well-known vocalist, and Mille. Boulanger, a celebrated violinist, arcto make their appearance.

The performances of operas in English at the Caiety Theatre closed, on Saturday, with a portion of "The Bohemian Girl" and "La Somambula," with Madame Banche Cole and Miss Annic Sinclair as the respective heroines.

A subscription is in progress for the purposa of presenting a testimonial to Mr. Charles Nugent, who was superintendent of the box-office department of Her Majesty's Theatre for forty years, until the destruction of that building in 1837.

THEATRES.

The reopening of the Haymarket for a regular season is always important, but on the present occasion is more so than usual. Mr. Buckstone, at the close of his last season, informed the jublic of new arrangements in which Mr. Sothern was concerned, and we look forward with much pleasure to the results of a management supported by transcendent talent. On Saturday the new order of things was inaugurated by the reproduction of "The Heir at Law" and "A Widow Hunt," with Mr. John S. Clarke as Dr. Pangioss and Major Wellington de Boots. The great popularity of Mr. Clarke was testified by the crowded state of the house and the frequent applause with which his salkes of hunour were received. Mr. Clarke never acted butter, and readly seemed to revolutate to applause with which his salkes of hunour were received. Mr. Clarke never acted butter, and readly seemed to revolutate to popularity of Mr. Clarke never acted butter, and readly seemed to revolutate to popularity of the composition of the content of the con

The Leeds Royal Exchange, the foundation-stone of which was haid by Prince Arthur in September, 1872, was opened on Tuceday for the use of the cloth, leather, iron, and other trades. It is one of the handsomest buildings in the town.

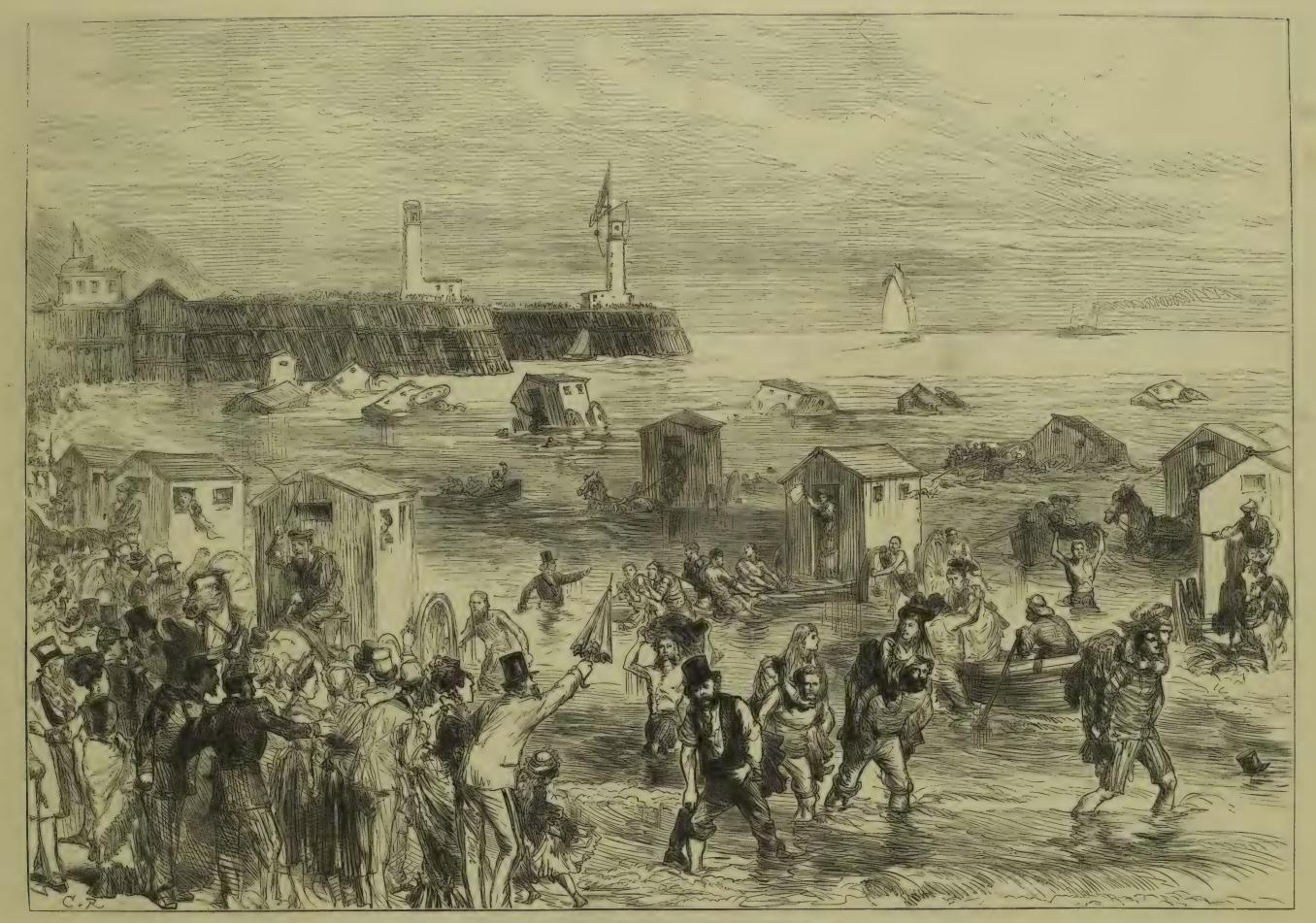
The migration of hop-pickers into Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, which is calculated to number every season from 28,000 to 38,000 persons of both sexes and all ages, from various parts of the country, but chiefly from London, has begun.

of the country, but chiefly from London, has begun.

A new coaching route, the pioneer of a proposed North Cornwall Railway, has been started by a company, and the first trip took place on Tucsday, from St. Columb to Launceston and back, taking in Wadebridge, Camelford, and Holsworthy.

The search for coal at Barrow-in-Furness is continued with vigour. At Rampside a depth of 1700th has been pierced, and the diamond borer is now going through a stratum of shale which is thought by geologists to indicate the neighbourhood of coal. It is intended to dip another 390th.

A valuable collection of old books, manuscripts, coins, medals, engravings, and other antiquities relating to Warwick, sire, lately in the possession of the Staunton family of Lengbridge, near Warwick, was on Wednesday presented to the town of Birningham on the part of a number of gentimen who had subscribed for its purchase. The collection, which was founced early in the present century by the late William Staunton, embraces practically the results of more than two centuries of patient work, from the days of Sir William Dugdale down almost to our own time.



BATHING SCENE AT BOULOGNE: THE HIGH TIDE ON SATURDAY WEEK.

THE BOULOGNE BATHERS' ALARM.

ALARM.

An extraordinary scene took place at Boulogne on Saturday, the 21st ult., about noonday, when the sea was filled with bathers, whose machines had been taken some distance out by the drivers on account of the lowness of the water. The tide, which had been rising gradually, seemed to come up at a tremendous speed. Nearly two hundred machines were in the water, and there were only ten horses employed in drawing the machines up and down. It soon became evident that it would be impossible for all the machines to be got to land, or even into shallow water, before they were overturned by the sea. But, fortunately, the sea was very tranquil. The people in the bathing-machines began to perceive their danger. Those who were not dressed made for shore directly, some leaving their clothes behind them, others carrying theirs in a bundle at arm's length over their heads. Those who were dressed, particularly the ladies, began to fly signals of distress—handkerchiefs were waved and piteous cries for assistance were heard. The life-boat men sounded their horns for assistance. A body of spectators from the beach volunteered, the Englishmen leading the way where the danger was greatest and help most wanted. Extra horses were impressed into the service, unharnessed from the passing omnibuses and cabs, or borrowed from different stables. A pleasure-boat into the service, unharnessed from the passing omnibuses and cabs, or borrowed from different stables. A pleasure-boat sailing along the coast ran in and offered its services, which were eagerly accepted. Horses were of no use, as the tide had risen so high that they had to swim out to the machines; and when harnessed they were so low down in the water as to be unable to keep their heads above the surface. Every eye was now turned to be unable to keep their heads above the surface. Every eye was now turned to the machines, which began to rock with the incoming tide. Struggling and hysterical women and crying children were got into the boats, their clothes were pitched in after them, and the boatmen rowed to land, some of the boats being pushed along vigorously by the volunteers, who carried the people ashore and then returned for another load. The tide came up quicker and quicker,

teers, who carried the people ashore and then returned for another load. The tide came up quicker and quicker, a regular tidal wave. The second row of bathing-machines was threatened with the same fate as that which had befallen some of the front row, now floating in the water, their sides or wheels uppermost. At length, by the efforts of the volunteers, aided by the horses which had been borrowed, the second row of machines was got up without any very great difficulty. No lives were lost, but a lady, who undressed and rushed into the water to render assistance, had her foot injured by thewheel of a bathing-machine. With this exception, the whole affair passed off pretty well, although the tide is said to have risen in the harbour over 6 ft. in ten minutes. Some clothes were lost, and a little jewellery, but these are mishaps which can easily be repaired. The machines which had been capsized were secured and towed alongside the jetty. On the Sunday there was nothing to show where such an exciting scene had occurred. Our Illustration is from a sketch by Mr. E. P. Hobday.

CRICKET AT ZANZIBAR.

That place on the East African coast from which his Highness the Sultan, or Seyyid, Burghash lately came to visit us, is fully described in two bulky volumes by Captain Richard Burton. It is an island, partly cultivated, partly in the state of forest and swamp, with a town of fifty thousand people—Arabs, negroes, and Bombay or European traders—command-



MR. GEORGE WILSON, OF SHEFFIELD, MASTER CUTLER.

ing the spacious harbour. The climate is unhealthy, and there is nothing very agreeable in the squalid streets and quays or in the suburbs of the city. The only place for a walk or any other open-air recreation is the "inevitable" Nazimoja, which is the scene of an Illustration we have engraved from a sketch taken by the Rev. E. L. Penny, Chaplain of H.M.S. London, of a cricket-match at Zanzibar between the Londons and the officers' club of H.M.S. Undaunted, which took place on July 24. The Nazimoja is a level plain, covered by the sea at very high tides, about half a mile from Zanzibar. It is so called from the "solitary palm-tree" which is shown on the left of our View. The green ridge separates it from the sea. On the top is a burial-ground for Europeans, but in a sadly neglected state. To the right the ships London and Undaunted show their upper spars over the first houses of the town, towards which are walking a group of women, crowned with the huge pitchers of water which they have drawn from the country wells. Those wells are overshaded by luxuriant orange groves, of whose fruit the young Arab in the foreground will doubtless make a good market among the cricketers. The Londons won the match easily, and chiefly through their excellent fielding. The back-stopping of a young seaman, named Price, to very swift bowling was faultless. is the scene of an Illustration we have engraved from a sketch

THE MASTER CUTLER OF SHEFFIELD.

SHEFFIELD.

The Company of Cutlers of Hallamshire is one of the oldest corporations in England. Its official staff consists of the Master (elected annually), two wardens, searchers, and assistants. The first Master was elected in 1624. The Company's hospitality and its world-renowned feast are well known; but, though many distinguished personages have dined with the Master Cutler in the company's hall, they have never, until the present year, had the honour of entertaining any member of the Royal family. This distinction was reserved for Mr. George Wilson, of Banner Cross, near Sheffield, the present Master Cutler. He, as the head of the Company, entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales at a grand luncheon during their late visit to Sheffield, together with a large and distinguished circle. It was at the time remarked that the duties of host on that occasion could not have been performed with greater tact or better taste. on that occasion could not have been performed with greater tact or better taste.

Mr. Wilson is one of those enterprising

and intelligent manufacturers who are the glory of our northern towns. He is of Scotch descent, having been born in Fifeshire in the year 1829. He was edu-cated at the Collegiate School, Sheffield, and afterwards proceeded to the University of Edinburgh, where he greatly distinguished himself. He returned to Sheffleld to enter the house of Messrs. Johnson and Cammell in 1846. Since then the firm has been formed into a limited company, under the style of Charles Cammell and Co. (Limited). The Charles Cammell and Co. (Limited). The whole of that vast establishment, its manufactories, its branches, and its collicries, employing, as it does, from 5000 to 6000 men, is entirely under the control of Mr. Wilson. It is no secret that the position it occupies at present is due to the enterprising spirit and indefatigable industry of Mr. Wilson, its managing director. His fellow-townsmen have not failed to appreciate this; and the fact of their having offered him a second time the distinguished position he now occupies as Master Cutler is a proof of the high estimation in which he is deservedly held. Our portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Bassano, of Piccadilly.

BRAEMAR GATHERING.

BRAEMAR GATHERING.

The annual Braemar gathering and athletic tournament came off on Thursday week with more than usual éclat, the proceedings being graced with the presence of her Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the family of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and a large number of nobility and gentry, including the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Viscount Bridport, the Earl of Fife, Viscount Macduff, M.P., Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., the Hon. Alex. Yorke, Sir Wm. Jenner, Sir Thomas and Lady Biddulph, the Marquis of Huntly, Lord Craighills, Lord and Lady Sydney, Mr. J. T. Mackenzie, Kintail; and Sir H. Drummond Wollf, M.P. The gathering took place on the spot which has been the scene of similar fêtes for more than a century back, immediately in front of the now ruinous Castle of Mar, connected with which are many ancient historical associations, dating as far back as the days of Malcolm Canmore. This year an unusual interest has been manifested, and for weeks past Upper Deeside, from Braemar to Aboyne, has been crowded with visitors from all parts of the kingdom. As the day approached there was not a hamlet or hotel that had not its full complement of visitors, the weather being exceedingly favourable. Highlanders from the surrounding districts, being chiefly the retainers of the Earl of Fife, Colonel Farquhatson, of Invercauld, and the Marquis of Huntly, marched to the common



clad in the national garb, and bearing spears and other ancient wearens. When her Majesty and the Royal party from Balmoral drove over, about three o'clock, the Highlanders formed a guard of honour, and as the Queen stepped from her carriage three hearty cheers were given. The Prince and Princess of Wales and suite had arrived previously, and were also received with a true Highland welcome. The athletic sports were keenly contested, the Queen's prize for the two-mile race forming an especially attractive trophy. The majority of the honours in the other competitions fell to M'Combie Smith, James Fleming, and Peter Cameron. Her Majesty remained on the ground upwards of an hour, taking, as usual, a lively interest in the Highland sports, for which the has always displayed a keen relish.

The Royal party was entertained at luncheon in the old castle, and in the evening a ball was held.

THE ST. CLEMENT DANES SCHOOLS.

A scheme is now ready for the formal approval of the Queen in Council respecting the future management of the St. Clement Danes charity schools and a portion of the Holborn Estate Charity. The parochial schools of St. Clement Danes were founded by subscription in the year 1700 under the auspices of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. In 1778 an additional school-house was opened in which a number of girls were taught, clothed, and boarded, but this institution has since been abandoned. With a view to reconstructing the charity and establishing the endowment, worth £660 a year, upon a better footing, the trustees and subscribers moved the Endowed School Commissioners for a new scheme. This was approved in due course by the Committee of Council, who, however, introduced a few changes into it with the consent of the present Charity Commission. As the scheme now stands the new governing body consists of the Rector, as ex-officio member, and of twelve representative governors, of whom the vestry elect four and the subscribers eight. The existing property of the trust is to be sold and the proceeds are to go to the purchase of land and to the erection of buildings suitable for a school to accommodate a maximum of 700 children, inclusive of a department for infants. The school is to be a public elementary one within the purview of the seventh clause of the Education Act. The principal teacher is required to be a member of the Church of England, and in accordance with the provisions of section 19 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, the governors are called upon to make proper regulations for giving religious instruction agreeably with the doctrines of the same Church. But the religious opinions of any person in no way affect his or her qualification for being a representative member of the governing body. In addition to the endowment before mentioned, the foundation receives a capital sum of nearly £1000 from the Holborn Estate.

The Holborn Estate Charity produces an annual revenue

the foundation receives a capital sum of nearly £1000 from the Holborn Estate.

The Holborn Estate Charity produces an annual revenue amounting to upwards of £4000. By a Chancery scheme of 1844 regulations were made for the appointment of certain "estate trustees" and "charity managers," together with a redistribution of the income. That scheme was the means of establishing two infants' schools, a grammar school, and, by a subsequent order of the Court, a middle-class girls' school. In this way £1500 a year was applied to educational purposes, the remainder being devoted to the maintenance of almshouses and to other eleemosynary objects. By the scheme of the Commissioners the charity managers pay over to a board of governors this sum each year out of the endowment, to be by them applied for the purposes of two day-schools—that is to say, the grammar-school and girls' school—to accommodate 250 boys and 150 girls respectively. The establishment of the schools is to be effected by enlarging the present premises in Houghton-street, the infant-schools being discontinued as soon as the new parochial school above named is ready for occupation. Both will be second-grade schools, the fees to range from £4 10s. to £8 a year, a reduction being made in favour of the children or wards of parishioners. The scheme provides for exhibitions for scholars from public elementary school, for prizes, and the like. The governing body comprise twelve persons, elected in the first instance by the estate trustees and charity managers jointly; but ultimately these will choose four representatives only, and the vestry will nominate four, while the method of co-optation will be resorted to in selecting the rest.—Pall Mall Gazette.

LAND TITLES AND TRANSFER.

The Act (38 and 39 Vict., c. 87) to simplify titles and facilitate the transfer of land in England, which received the Royal assent on the day of the prorogation, has been issued. It contains 129 sections, and will take effect on Jan. 1 next, with the tains 129 sections, and will take effect on Jan. 1 next, with the exception of any rules or any appointment to any office which may be made after the passing, but is not to come into operation until the commencement of the year. The statute is divided into five parts—1, Entry of land on register of title; 2, Registered dealings with registered land; 3, Unregistered dealings with registered land; 4, Provisions supplemented to foregoing parts of the Act; and, 5, Administration of the law and miscellaneous. A land registry is to be established, and any person may apply to be registered under the Act as to treehold land, provided that in the case of land intended to be bought the vender consents to the application. A separate register is to be kept for leasehold land, and, as in the former provision, certain persons may apply. The statute treats of mortgages and the transfer of frechold and of leasehold land, and there are numerous provisions in the several parts set forth. In the fourth part a person claiming an interest in any land not on the register may lodge a caution with the registrar that he is entitled to notice, and the cautioner is to be liable to damages for an improper application. There are provisions as to Crown lands, with other enactments tioner is to be liable to damages for an improper application. There are provisions as to Crown lands, with other enactments as to married women, infants, and lunatics. An office is to be established in London, to be called the Office of Land Registry, with officers to be appointed by the Lord Chancellor. The registrar is empowered to frame and promulgate, forms and to summon witnesses. The Lord Chancellor is to make general rules. The "court" is to mean the Court of Chancery or the county court having jurisdiction. An appeal is given from the county court to the Court of Chancery. District registries may be created under the Act, and land registered registries may be created under the Act, and land registered under the same to be exempted from the registry of deeds in Middlesex and Yorkshire. The officers of the present Land Registry will, by order of the Lord Chancellor, act under the new law on Jan. 1, and the further provisions now made for the simplification of the title to land, and for facilitating the transfer of land in England only, may be adopted in the manner prescribed. manner prescribed.

A marriage was solemnised in Gainsborough parish church, on Tuesday morning between William Hodgkinson, aged eighty-one, and Jane Booth Rawson, aged seventy-two. The bridegreem is a great-grandfather.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Captain Nares, commander of the Arctic Expedition, has sent to the Secretary of the Admiralty, by the Valorous, an account of his voyage to Disco—an island in Davis Strait, off the west coast of Greenland. There was no one sick on board either the Alert or the Discovery, and the utmost hope and enthusiasm prevailed.

The letter of Cartain Norce is a follower.

The letter of Captain Nares is as follows:—

The letter of Captain Nares is as follows:—

Alert, at Disco, July 15, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that H.M. ships under my command left Bantry Bay on June 2. The Valorous arrived at this port on the 4th, and the Alert and Discovery on the 6th inst. After leaving the Irish coast, finding that the Valorous could not keep station while we were under sail alone, I directed her to part company, and make her voyage independently. During the passage we encountered three consecutive gales from the westward, and after passing Cape Farewell one from the northward, each accompanied with high seas. Owing to the heavy lading of the Arctic ships they were extremely wet and uneasy, which necessitated the hatchways to be frequently battened down; otherwise they behaved well. The Alert and Discovery each lost a whale boat during a heavy gale on June 13; beyond this loss I am happy to say that the defects of the ships are merely nominal. The Valorous will supply two boats to replace those lost. On the night of June 13 (while the Alert was wearing) the Discovery was lost sight of during a heavy squall, and the two ships did not again join company until the 30th, in Davis Strait.

The Valorous, having economised her coal as much as possible, has been able to complete each of the Arctic ships with as much as they can carry, and has remaining for her return passage a quantity equal to that expended during her outward voyage. All the provisions and stores brought here by the Valorous for our use have been taken on board, and we are now complete in all respects for three years from July 1, 1875.

After passing Cape Farewell each ship fell in with loose pack ice from fifty to sixty miles south-west of Cape Desolation, with a clear sea to the westward of it—it was the débris of very thick ice, and had evidently been carried round Cape Farewell from the east coast of Greenland. The ice extended north as far as latitude 62 deg. 20 min., since which none has been sighted within sixty miles of the coast; there has also been

miles of the coast; there has also been a remarkable absence of icebergs.

Mr. Krarup Smith, the inspector of North Greenland, and the other Danish officials have been extremely obliging in giving me every information in their power and in providing for our wants. Mr. Smith has arranged for my being supplied with all the dogs we require. Twenty-five have been received from Disco, and twenty are to be ready on our arrival at Ritenbenk; the rest will be taken on board at Uppernivik. An Esquimaux accompanies the expedition from Disco, and I think it probable that Hans, who was in the Polaris with Captain Hall, and is now at Proven, will also be willing to join me. I would respectfully suggest that Mr. Smith should be officially thanked for his ready compliance with all our requirements and his courteous behaviour.

Finding that it was absolutely necessary that at least one Assistant-Paymaster should accompany the expedition, I have ordered Mr. Thomas Mitchell, of the Discovery, to remain on board that ship to superintend the victualling of the two vessels. I have ordered Mr. George Egerton, sub-lieutenant of the Alert, to take charge of the provisions of this ship, with the same remuneration as the officer in charge of stores receives.

I leave this port for Ritenbenk to-morrow, and intend to call at Proven and Uppernivik on my passage north.

Letters will be left at the latter settlement for conveyance to Europe, via Copenhagen.

It is reported that the last winter has been mild in this neighbourhood, but the spring very backward, which I trust will prove to have been caused by the early break up of the ice farther to the north.

The health of the expedition is excellent. There is no one sick

The health of the expedition is excellent. There is no one sick

The health of the expedition is excellent. There is no one side on board either vessel, and the utmost hope and enthusiasm for the success of the work allotted to us prevails.

In the orders for the guidance of the expedition it is directed that documents are to be deposited due north of the cairn marking their position. As a mistake might arise in calculating the variation of the compass, I have issued directions that the documents are to be deposited magnetic north, and 20 ft. magnetic north of the coires.

are to be deposited magnetic north, and 2011, magnetic the cairns.

During my stay at Disco I inspected the store of provisions belonging to the American Government, but had not time to open any of the packages to ascertain if the contents were in good order; but, from the appearance of the outside, I should expect them to be in a fair state of preservation, considering the time they had been exposed. The store is dry, and each package is clear of the ground. As the United States Government may like to know what is in the store, I inclose a nominal list of the packages obtained from the Danish officials and inspected by the officers of this ship. The former have taken great trouble to prevent the stores deteriorating. tained from the John ship. The former have taken great trouble to produce the ship. The former have taken great trouble to produce deteriorating.

I have the honour to inclose a copy of the log and track-chart of her Majesty's ship Alert and proceedings of her Majesty's ship Discovery while absent, from June 13 to July 1, 1875.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. S. Nanes, Captain.

The following is the inclosure referred to in Captain Nares's letter giving the proceedings of her Majesty's ship Discovery, during her absence from the Alert:—

H.M.S. DISCOVERY AT SEA, (Lat. 64.43 N.; long. 52.52 W.)

H.M.S. DISCOVERY AT SEA, (Lat. 64.43 N.; long. 52.52 W.)

July 2, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, since parting company with H.M.S. Alert, on the night of June 13, during a heavy westerly gale, I made the best of my way to rendezvous 4, 5, and 6, in accordance with your instructions to Captain Jones, of H.M.S. Valorous, a copy of which you forwarded for my guidance.

On the afternoon of the 13th, at three p.m., while still in company, a heavy sea struck the starboard whale-boat (waist), and, detaching the foremost fall, the boat filled, and in swinging round was cut in half by the stay of the after davit, which necessitated her being cut away.

was cut in half by the stay of the after davit, which necessitated her being cut away.

We experienced strong westerly breezes and head winds until we rounded Cape Farewell, on Sunday, June 27. On the morning of the 28th we made the land about Cape Desolation ahead, and fell in with the land ice and some bergs. We tacked on the edge of the ice and stood to the north-west. On the 29th (lat. 61 N. and long. 50.43 W.) during the morning we steamed through a quantity of loose sailing ice. A strong breeze springing up from the eastward towards the afternoon, which freshened to a gale from the northward, obliged us to stand off the land amongst a great quantity of heavy field-ice; after laying to during the night, under close-reefed topsails, and occasionally nearing to avoid the driving pack, which was going to the southward in heavy streams at the rate of two or three knots; some of the ice, however, was loose enough to be sailed through, and, southward in heavy streams at the rate of two or three knots; some of the ice, however, was loose enough to be sailed through, and, there being no opening into clear water, I got up steam on the morning of the 30th, and, under close-reefed topsails and reefed courses, beat to windward through it, with the object of reaching the land water. The weather moderating, this was accomplished in the evening of the same day, having passed through some heavy pack ice. On the 1st inst. we again steamed through some large fields of sailing ice. When abreast of Goathaab, on the 2nd inst., at seven p.m., we sighted the Alert, and closed this morning, as per signal. With the exception of the loss of the one boat before mentioned, I have no defects or damage to report, and have the honour to inclose a copy of the ship's log from June 13 to the 1st inst.

ist.
I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. F. Stephenson, Captain.

The screw-frigate Valorous, which accompanied the two Arctic ships Alert and Discovery to Disco, with stores for the Arctic expedition, arrived at Plymouth on Sunday. A cor-

respondent of the Standard gives particulars of the Valorous's voyage to Disco and back. He describes the ship as having been much overladen with stores, and states that on the passage out she experienced bad weather. She arrived at Disco in sage out she experienced bad weather. She arrived at Disco in five weeks and a day—nearly two days before the Alert and the Discovery, both of which suffered severely from the tempestuous weather. The stores were transferred to the expedition ships, and all three went together a little distance up Waiggt Straits, where they parted. In that locality they met with a great quantity of ice. They parted in sunshine, but the weather soon changed into a fog, with a cold, cheerless drizzle, which speedily shut out of sight those who formed the expedition. The Valorous had only proceeded a short way on her return passage when she ran upon a rock, and was detained at Holsteinborn twelve days for repairs. at Holsteinborn twelve days for repairs.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. have recently issued some acceptable additions to chamber music. Signor Pinsuti's Song, "Waiting for the Swallows," has much airy grace, the sostenuto of the vocal melody being well contrasted by the lightness of the accompaniment—an agreeable variety being also obtained by several changes of key and tempo. Mr. John Hullah's two songs, "The Kiss of a little Child" and "Angels of the Hearth," are well written for the voice, the melody in each case being effective, although comprised within a very moderate range of compass. Messrs. Cocks and Co. also publish "The Revival," a transcription for the pianoforte (by Mr. J. Pridham) of the favourite melodies sung by Mr. Sankey at the revival services; and the same firm issues a fifth number of the transcriptions of Mr. G. F. West, in which the well-known Scotch melodies, "Auld Robin Gray" and "My love she's but a lassie yet," are brilliantly arranged without being rendered very difficult. In the department of dance music Messrs. Cocks and Co. have published two spirited waltzes, "Les Filles d'Albion" and "Bonne Nuit," and "The Figaro Quadrilles," based on airs from "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," by G. Jervis Rubini. Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. have recently issued some acceptable Jervis Rubini.

Messis. Duff and Stewart have lately contributed several novelties to the stock of chamber vocal music. From among various songs of merit we may particularise Mr. J. F. Molloy's "Little Maid of China" and "Finette," Mr. W. C. Levey's Maritana, gay Gitana," Mr. Langdon Colborne's "Morn and Night" and "The Beacon Light," and Mr. M. Watson's "Pretty Kitty." All these are agreeably melodious, and characteristic in their respective styles. The cheap serial entitled Magazine of Popular Music (issued by the same publishers) consists of songs and pianoforte pieces by well-known modern composers, calculated to please various tastos. "Home so blest" and "The light that shines above," by Franz Abt, are two very expressive songs—each of a serious cast—in which the sentiment is forcibly conveyed in music, that is nevertheless flowing and natural. Miss Virginia Gabriel's song, "In the gloaming," is another of Messrs. Duff and Stewart's recent publications. The melody is marked in its rhythm, and vocal in character. The unpleasant effect of consecutive imperfect fifths (between the voice part and the bass of the accompaniment) might easily have been avoided. They occur at the end of page 2 and beginning of page 3; and again two and three bars further on. Messrs. Duff and Stewart have lately contributed several

THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The statute to amend and extend the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873, has been printed. It is a very long one of forty-nine sheets, and is to be construed with the other one, and, with the rules and orders to be observed, will be food for consideration during the present long vacation. The new law, consisting of the two Acts, will come into operation on Nov. 1. Notwithstanding the provisions in the principal statute abolishing the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords, the right is to be reserved until Nov. 1, 1876. The present number of Judges is not to be reduced. The constitution of her Majesty's Court of Appeal is declared, and there will be divisions of the Courts—Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer. All the officers of those courts are continued, and on appeals are to attend the High Court of Justice. The Probate Court and the Court of Admiralty will act in divisions, and the present Judge of the latter is to give up his ecclesiastical appointments if he accepts the appointment of one of the Judges of the High Court of Bankruptey is not transferred to the High Court. A plaintiff has option as to which division he will sue in. Three Judges are to constitute the Court of Appeal. Before and after the commencement of the Act rules may be made for the sittings of the Courts, &c., and her Majesty is empowered by Order in Council to make regulations as to the circuits of the Judges. There are other provisions to carry out the new law, and the last section (number thirty-five) provides that the present chamber clerks may be reappointed on a vacancy at the same salary. The statute only extends to seven sheets, and the remaining forty-two comprise the orders and forms. There are sixty-three rules and numerous forms set out to be used. There is to be no local venue, and causes may be tried before a Judge or before a Judge and assessors, or jury, or official There is to be no local venue, and causes may be tried before a Judge or before a Judge and assessors, or jury, or official referce. Although terms are abolished, the "long vacation" referce. Although terms are abolished, the "long vacation" is preserved, and is to commence, as usual, on Aug. 10 and terminate on Oct. 24. There is to be a vacation of a week at Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas. Two of the Judges, however, are to sit in the vacation for the hearing in London and Middlesex of such applications as may require to be immediately or promptly heard, and they may sit either together or separately as a divisional court. The vacation Judges of the High Court may dispose of all actions, matters, and other business of an urgent nature during any interval between the sittings of any division of the High Court to which such business may be assigned, although such interval may not be called or known as a vacation. The two statutes, which such business may be assigned, although such interval may not be called or known as a vacation. The two statutes, with the various rules, and others to be added, will require much attention. The courts now known as Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, with the Probate and Admiralty Courts, will still exist in their several divisions, and "Her Majesty's Court of Appeal" is now substituted for the Court of Chancery. The ordinary Judges of the Courts of Appeal are to be styled "Justices of Appeal." The two statutes on the Supreme Court of Judicature will take effect, as stated, on Nov. 1.—Times. as stated, on Nov. 1.—Times.

The first prize (£150) in the open competition for the statue the late Mr. John Laird, M.P., has been awarded to Mr. Albert Bruce Joy, of London.

The Middlesborough Town Council on Tuesday agreed, by a large majority, to reduce the estimated annual expenditure of the school board from £5000 to £3000.

The yearly Peter's pence collection in Dublin last Sanday amounted to nearly £3000, which the *Freeman's Journal* regards as proof of the complete "sympathy of the Dublin public with the Holy Father."

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFERCES.

While the Rev. H. John Blunt was officiating at the afternoon service at Old Windsor Church, last Sunday, a horse which had been towing a disabled steam-launch up the Thames broke away and rushed into the church up the middle aisle to the communion rails, breaking a pew on its way. Many of the people ran out and the service was stopped.

A man thirty years of age, a platelayer on

out and the service was stopped.

A man, thirty years of age, a platelayer on the Settle and Carlisle Railway, hanged himself yesterday week on a post in a public drying-ground at Carlisle. Before doing so he wrote with a piece of chalk on a neighbouring wall the following message:—"I take the pleasure of writing these few lines, if it will be a warning to all young men, and never live with a mother-in-law. Now I end my miserable life."

An extraordinary accident happened on

if it will be a warning to all young men, and never live with a mother-in-law. Now I end my miserable life."

An extraordinary accident happened on Saturday morning on the Ulster Railway. Shortly after leaving the Lisburn station, the driver of the mail-train from Clones, which is due in Belfast at half-past three a.m., observed sparks issuing from a waggon at a short distance behind. He stopped the train, and he and the fireman went back to ascertain the cause, and found six hogsheads of whisky on fire. On their opening the door the whisky exploded, and the driver was thrown across the platform, and lay for a while insensible. On recovery he saw the fireman lying on his back in the waggon surrounded by the burning whisky, and in half an hour the fireman died. It was proved at the inquest that the whisky must have been ignited by some flame or light introduced into the waggon, and it was conjectured that the fireman left the engine during the run from Lurgan to Lisburn for the purpose of stealing whisky out of the casks.

An inquiry was held at Chorley yesterday week as to the death of two colliers through an explosion of gas at the Mill Colliery. The evidence showed great neglect in the management of the colliery, naked candles having been used when the fireman warned the colliers of dangerous gas. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and censured the manager and underlooker for permitting lighted candles to be used, and the proprietor for not providing safety-lamps.

Seven persons were killed and about forty injured by a collision on the Midland Railway last Saturday night. While an excursion-train from Morecambe to Bradford was running between Shipton and Keighley it was discovered that the tail light was extinguished. The train was accordingly stopped at Kildwick station, and was being backed iuto the station in order that the lamp might be relighted when an express-train dashed iuto it, smashing up two of the rear carriages. On Monday morning there was another collision at York, an ordinary t

Her Majesty's ship Iron Duke came into collision with her Majesty's ship Vanguard during a dense fog on Wednesday night, off Wicklow. All lives were saved, but her Majesty's Wickiew. All lives were saved, but her all jesty's ship Vanguard has unfortunately sunk in nineteen fathoms water. The Vanguard was an ironclad, carrying fourteen guns, and having a tonnage of 6034. She was employed upon the Coastguard service, and stationed at Kingstown. Her principal officers were Captain R. Dawkins and Commodore Dashwood G. Tandy.

The Lincolnshire long-woolled ram sale took place on Monday. The highest priced sheep, was sold for 51 gs. The average was about 15 gs., and the total 1173 gs.

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ARRANGEMENTS for the issue of 1st and 3rd Class Tourist Tickets will be in force from May 15 to Qct. 31, 1875.
For Particulars, see Time-Tables and Programmes, issued by the Company.

Derby, May, 1875.

James Allport, General Manager,

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Muscular Debilty | Aphonia
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Subscribed Capital, £3,750,000, in 75,000 Shares of £50 each.

Subscribed Capital, £3,750,000, in 75,000 Shares of £50 each.

REPORT adopted at the Half-Yearly General Meeting, Aug. 5,

The Directors, in laying 1675.

The Directors, in laying 1675 the Proprietors the balance-sheet of the Hank for the half-ger ended on June 30 last, have the satisfaction to report that, after mying interest to customers and all charges, allowing for relate, and making provision for ordinary bad and doubtful debts, the net prouts amount of 166,202 .8, 104. This sum, added to £19,303 .6d, brought forward from the last ac ount, produces a total of £34,261 .2d. They have declared an interim divident for the half year at the rate of 16 per cent per annum, which will absorb £36,00, and after reserving £6003 155, to meet interest accrued on new shares, there remains a balance of £25,702 17s, 3d. to be circuit forward to Profit and Loss New Account.

The Directors regret to report that an exceptional loss has been incurred through the failure of Messrs. A. Collie and Co., whose drafts upon various firms, amounting to £25,303 7s., held by the Bank, have not been, or will not be, paid at maturity or in full. To meet this loss the Directors have transferred £50,000, which, with the balance of profit and loss carried for The Reserve Fund, after the above deduction, stands at £63,805.

The Directors have the pleasure to report that they have elected My. Ribert A. Higoka for this first first

those allowances, should be confirmed by the Proprietors at an Extraordinary Meeting, which, in conformity with notice already given, will be lield after the conclusion of the present meeting, when the resolution referred to will be submitted for confirmation.

The dividend, £112s, per Share, free of income fax, will be payable at the head office, or at any of the branches, on or after Monday, the 16th inst.

Amount due by the Bank for
Customers' Balances, &c... 21,249,000 17 1
Liabilities on Acceptances,
covered by Securities ... 1,503,488 6 0

Profit and Loss Balance
brought from last Account
Gross Profit for the Half
Year, after making protision for Bad and Doubt ful
Debts ... 445,438 7 7 3.2 (731,549 0 1

Investments, viz:
Government and Guaranteed
Stocks
Other Stocks and Securities.

2,021,814 16 9
82,844 7 6
2,103,918 4 3 Freehold Premises in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, Freehold and Lease-hold Property at the Branches, with Fixtures and Fittings ... 421.815 9 to Interest paid to Customers ... 102,015 0 7 Salaries and all other expenses at Head Office and Branches, including Income Tax on Profits and Salaries ... 123,412 17 to £25,734,549 0 1

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing Dalance-Sheet, and have found the same to be correct.

London and County Jank,

July 29, 1875. (Signed)

WILLIAM NORMAN,
RICHARD H. SWAINE,
STEPHEN SYMONE,
GEO. GOUGH, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND on the Capital of the Company, for the half year ended June 38, 1875, at the rate of 16 per cent per annum, will be 1-AYAGILE to the Proprietors, either at the Head Office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the Company's Branch Banks, on or after MONDAY, the 16th inst. By order of the Board, WHITBREAD TOMSON, John General WHITBREAD TOMSON, Managers.

21, Lombard-street, Aug. 6, 1876.

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 128, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlessa, by Gronge C. LEGHTON, 128, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1875.



CAPTAIN MATTHEW WEBB, THE SWIMMER ACROSS THE CHANNEL.



THE INSURRECTION IN THE HERZEGOVINA: MOSTAR.



THE WELSH EISTEDDFOD AT PWLLHELI, CARNARVONSHIRE.

THE EISTEDDFOD AT PWLLHELI.

The annual congress of patriotic Welshmen devoted to the The annual congress of patriotic Welshmen devoted to the literature, history, and music of their romantic country was held last week in the small town of Pwllheli, near Carnarvon. We gave some account of its earlier meetings, on the Tuesday and Wednesday; but its proceedings closed on the Friday evening. They took place in a wooden pavilion creeted for the purpose, 170 ft. long and 138 ft. wide, with a canvas roof 56 ft. in height. Our Illustration is from a sketch by Mr. Walter F. Stocks. The presidents were:—Tuesday, Mr. Owen Evans, of Broomhall; Wednesday, the Right Hon. Lord Mostyn, of Mostyn Hall, Flintshire; Thursday, Mr. R. Lloyd Edwards, J.P., of Nanhoron; and Friday, the Hon. G. Sholto Douglas Pennant, M.P. for Carnarvonshire. During these four days a variety of prizes, ranging from fifty guineas to half a guinea, were awarded. In poetry Mr. Thomas Jones (Taliessin o Eifion), house-painter, Llangollen, received 15 gs. and a gold medal for an epic poem on "Cassivellaunus: his First Campaign against the Romans." The prize of 10 gs. for a satirical poem on "The Traitor," was awarded to Mr. John T. Morgan, of Dolgelly. A gold medal of the value of £10 was won by Mr. Thomas Tudno Jones, of Bangor, for the best metrical translation of Gray's "Bard;" and this young poet also carried off the chief bardic prize of the year, £30 and an ornamental oak chair, for an ode on "Beauty." He was installed with an imposing ceremony as "Chair Bard of Gwynedd, Mon and Manaw." In the competition for brass bands the principal prize was taken by the Nantle band, composed of quarrymen. In prose, Mr. Walter Eaton, of Penygroes, won a prize of £20, given by the Good Templars of the district, for a treatise on "The Physiological Aspect of Total Abstinence from Intoxicating Drinks." A prize essay on "Criticism" was written by Mr. Owen Owen, of Jesus College, Oxford. In solo singing for men Mr. David Williams, of Liverpool, and Mr. John Williams, of Stockton-on-Tees, were best. In solo singing for women the successful competitors w literature, history, and music of their romantic country was held last week in the small town of Pwllheli, near Carnarvon. Union (Waenfawr and Llanberis) and the Carnarvon Philharmonic Society. The singing was very fine. For refinement and delicacy of phrasing the prize was awarded to the Waenfawr choir, entirely composed of the working class, the members of which were specially taught the English words of the piece by a village schoolmaster. The next most important choral competition was that on Mendelssohn's "How great is the depth": prize, 40 gs. and a gold medal. Four choirs competed—the Bangor Choral Union, the Eryri Choral Union (Waenfawr Choir), the Machynlleth choir, and the Wrexham and Rhos United Choir. The contest was close, and the prize went to the Eryri Choral Union, which was identically the same choir as that which won the 50-guinea prize. The judges praised the singing of the Bangor choir, and said that if there praised the singing of the Bangor choir, and said that if there had been a second prize it would have been given to this choir. The Wrexham and Rhos Choir alone sang in the motet, "Ave yerum Jesu." and was said to be deserving of the prize. The Wrexham and Rhos Choir alone sang in the motet, "Ave verum Jesu," and was said to be deserving of the prize. The Portmadoc choir secured all the four prizes offered for Welsh anthems and glees, although several other choirs competed, and the intonation of this choir was the purest throughout the Eisteddfod. Each evening there was a grand concert. The principal artistes were Miss Edith Wynne, Mrs. Kate Wynne Matthison, Mrs. Maggie Jones Williams, Miss Mary Davies, and Miss Marian Williams, of the Royal Academy; Professor Parry, Owain Alaw, Mr. T. J. Hughes, Mr. Robert Rees, Mr. Ap Herbert, Mr. Richard Davies, and Mr. James Sauvage. The harpist was Mr. John Thomas (Pencerdd Gwalia). The festival proved successful, and it is intended to devote the surplus of the proceeds in aid of the endowment fund of the University College of Wales, Aberystwith. College of Wales, Aberystwith.

MESSRS. GILBEY'S WINE STORES.

The Pantheon bazaar in Oxford-street claims a word of reminiscence among familiar things departed. It was the last of a circle of once attractive establishments of which the rising generation knows nothing. Saville House, where needlework and the "noble art of self-defence" flourished in strange juxtaand the "noble art of self-defence" flourished in strange juxtaposition; the Colosseum, with its panorama of London from St. Paul's, the stalactite cavern, and the melancholy captive eagle; the Panopticon, with its endless dioramas of Eastern rivers, covering enormous lengths of canvas; and "even the Great Globe itself," or rather Mr. Wylde's hollow effigy of the terrestrial globe, have all been removed. The Pantheon bazaar lingered the latest, and few persons but the very young who reside in London will fail to recall some of its features. The staircase and landing were adorned with those characteristic performances of Haydon's too academic pencil, where Marcus Curtius, astride his high-mettled steed, plunged perpendicularly into the yawning gulf; where a livid Lazarus selemnly arose from the tomb: where Mrs. Siddons frowned pendicularly into the yawning gulf; where a livid Lazarus solemnly arose from the tomb; where Mrs. Siddons frowned tragically in black velvet; and where some Ossianic hero, in tragically in black vervet; and where some ossiance left, in the scantiest of kilts, jumped down into a coracle freighted with a youth and a maiden. The hall itself was filled with stalls displaying every kind of attractive inutility. There was the refreshment counter, worthy of Mugby Junction; and there was the aviary, the once favourite trysting-place of the clandestinely beloved, where vows of the literage even word in the mute presence of some elderly. fidelity were exchanged in the mute presence of some elderly cockatoo, grave of aspect as any clerical personage that ever officiated at St. George's or St. James's altar.

Although the Pantheon bazaar no longer exists, the building still presents its porticoed front, solid and imposing-looking, towards Oxford-street. If we pass through the entrance-hall and ascend the stairs, we find ourselves in a spacious hall, on a and ascend the stairs, we find ourselves in a spacious fiall, on a level with the former gallery and lighted from above. Doesks succeeding desks, of the shiniest mahogany, with bright brass rails, ground-glass screens, rows of vellum-covered ledgers, and with a telegraphic apparatus manned by an army of clerks, form the outward and visible signs of an extensive and flourishing business. Nor are these signs deceptive; for this apartment, as imposing as the interior of any first-class London ment, as imposing as the interior of any first-class London bank, constitutes, with its adjuncts, the head-quarter staff office of Messrs. W. and A. Gilbey, who have their agents in every town and village throughout the kingdom. And of the extent of their transactions some idea may be gained when we state that last year's customs returns show that they paid duty on no less than 886,298 gallons of wine, equal to more than a twentieth of the total consumption, and upwards of six times the quantity on which duty was paid by any other house in the trade. The same firm also paid duty on 348,534 gallons of foreign and 435,918 gallons of British spirits; and these combined duties were exclusive of stocks held abroad and in bond, the latter of which alone averages 600,000 gallons. No doubt this great result is due to the fact that the public feel confidence, not only in the quality of the commodity vended under the brand of the Gilbey firm, but in getting full value for their money.

At the further end of this vast hall, which retains its stately columns, relics of the old Pantheon, is the partners' sanctum. To the right is the sample tasting-room, containing rows upon rows of squat bottles filled with purple, amber, ruby, and straw-coloured liquids. On the left is the agents' reception-room, close to which is a fireproof door. Passing through the latter, a thumping and stamping sound indicates the presence of some kind of machinery, and we enter the cork-room, where about twelve million corks are prepared for use in the course of the year. Corks in various stages of preparation here meet the eye, together with a couple of score of young damsels, busily engaged in manipulating them. Some are sorting them and testing their size by fitting them, end uppermost, in trays pierced with numerous holes. The trays, when filled, are quickly passed across to a horse-shoe table, where other girls give a couple of coats of vermillion to the tops of the corks, accomplishing this operation with wonderful rapidity, by a fine free handling of the brush. These corks are subsequently varnished—paint and varnish acting as a seal to preserve the contents of the bottle—and are then taken to one of a set of treadle-worked printing-machines which imposint their search. and are then taken to one of a set of treadle-worked printing-machines, which imprint their special brand upon the corks at the rate of 1500 an hour. Another machine prints the signature of the firm at the side at double that speed, after which a second coat of varnish fits them for use. As many as 40,000 of these corks, which guarantee alike the character and quality of the bottled wine, can, if required, be finished off in the course of an ordinary day.

Passing through the store-rooms, filled with corks in bales, as they arrive from Spain, to the value of some £12,000 annually, and descending a flight of stairs, the ears of the visitor are assailed by the din and clank of heavier machinery than that he has seen above. A vast space, some hundred feet and are then taken to one of a set of treadle-worked printing-

than that he has seen above. A vast space, some hundred feet square, once the main hall of the Pantheon bazaar, is now a printing-office, devoted exclusively to the work of the firm, and giving employment to about 140 hands, and where twelve and giving employment to about 140 hands, and where twelve cylinder machines are incessantly throwing off bills, placards, invoices, circulars, price lists, trade notices, and labels of various kinds. Cutting machines are separating the latter, and women are busy folding, stitching, and pasting; while at a bookbinder's shop, complete in all its details, the account and general business books, of the establishment are being bound. Adjoining the printing-office are store-rooms and a sizing-room, where some boys, whose smeared and sticky looking garments indicate the nature of their work, assist a couple of men in sizing and varnishing sheets of labels at the rate of a hundred thousand a day.

After a hasty glance at the deserted aviary, the ten-horse steam-engine, with its boilers, the steam-kettle, and the room in which the printing-rollers are moulded, we descend into the lower vaults. A door is unlocked, and through it comes the

in which the printing-rollers are moulded, we descend into the lower vaults. A door is unlocked, and through it comes the odour of fresh sawdust, blended with that subtle aroma which indicates the presence of old wine. Here are stowed away some 40,000 dozen of the choicer vintages of France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, and Hungary, in solidly-built cellars, extending right under the building, and constructed fully a hundred years ago. Passing through one vaulted passage after another the light of the lamp one carries reveals on each hand bins full of fine clarets; rich ruddy Burgundies; crusted and tawny ports; sherries, pale and golden; full-coloured Hungarians, and light, clear hocks and Moselles. Lafitte and Margaux, Sauterne and Barsac, Romanée and Chambertin, Meursault and Montrachet, Hermitage and Beaujolais, ports from Villa Real and Alijo, Oloroso and Amontillado from San Lucar and Jerez, Montilla and Marsala, Lisbon and Bucellas, Tokay and Karloand Alijo, Oloroso and Amontillado from San Lucar and Jerez, Montilla and Marsala, Lisbon and Bucellas, Tokay and Karlowitz, Hochheimer and Rauenthaler, with all the long array of vintages pressed from the grapes tardily ripened on the banks of the Rhine and the Moselle, are stored here to mellow, in bins containing from 200 or 300 to 1500 dozen each. There are casks, too, whose burly rotundity contains a great diversity of generous fluids, aglow with the hues of the ruby, the sapphire, and the torous including allowated wavders heaved herriques. generous fluids, aglow with the hues of the ruby, the sapphire, and the topaz, including elongated wooden-hooped barriques from the banks of the Gironde and the slopes of the Côte d'Or; sturdy and solid-looking pipes and butts shipped from the Tagus and Guadalquivir; stücks with strength exaggerated into clumsiness, and from between whose staves oozes the delicious fragrance of right noble Rhenish. In the make of casks the palm for general excellence of construction is, perhaps, due to the masterpieces sent forth by the Hungarian coopers. Whilst contemplating this varied store of vinous treasures and speculating upon their genial potency, one is led coopers. Whist contemplating this varied store of vinous treasures and speculating upon their genial potency, one is led to re-echo that well-known dictum of Iago's, to which all outside the United Kingdom Alliance will readily assent, "Good wine is a good familiar creature, if it be but well

Still, all that one sees here is but a mere sample, as of the contents of Messrs. Gilbey's larger stores. To get anything like a true idea of the extent to which the business of the firm has developed it is necessary we should hie northward towards what was once Chalk Farm, the classic duelling-ground towards what was once Chalk Farm, the classic duelling-ground towards what was once Chalk Farm, the classic duelling-ground towards what was once Chalk Farm, the classic duelling-ground towards what was once Chalk Farm, the classic duelling-ground towards what was once Chalk Farm, the classic duelling-ground towards what was once Chalk Farm, the classic duelling-ground towards what was once Chalk Farm, the classic duelling-ground towards what was once Chalk Farm, the classic duelling-ground towards what was once Chalk Farm, the classic duelling-ground towards what was once Chalk Farm, the classic duelling-ground towards what was once Chalk Farm, the classic duelling-ground towards what was once Chalk Farm, the classic duelling-ground towards what was once Chalk Farm, the classic duelling-ground towards what was once Chalk Farm, the classic duelling-ground towards what was once Chalk Farm, the classic duelling-ground towards what was once Chalk Farm, the classic duelling-ground towards which was once the classic duelling-ground towards what was once the classic duelling-ground towards which was once the class of t towards what was once Unalk Farm, the classic duelling-ground at the early part of the present century. The green fields, where many a tall fellow has been left "quivering on a daisy," have long since been swallowed up by the ruthless spread of bricks and mortar. Here we encounter a vast block of building immediately adjacent to the principal goods-station of the London and North-Western Railway, with an inscription along its from tetting forth that it is "W. and A. Gilbey's Stores." Covering an acre and a quarter of ground, and containing alterether about five agrees of flooring, this building, holds an altogether about five acres of flooring, this building holds an average stock of nearly half a million gallons of wines and spirits, and the stores here are continually being expended and renewed, no less than ten millions of bottles being filled and sent out here in the course of a year. Upwards of three hundred and fifty hands are constantly employed at these

hundred and fifty hands are constantly employed at these stores, and the sum paid away yearly in wages exceeds £20,000.

Ascending an outer staircase leading to the topmost story, the visitor will pass by a range of offices and store-rooms filled with corks, address cards, labels, and a score of et ceteras; but here is also the band-room, where some six and twenty of the hands employed, having musical tastes, assemble in their leisure hours to practice. He will next arrive at the receiving vatting floor. This occupies three sides of a hollow parallelogram, the fourth side being taken up by a continuation of the store rooms and offices, and the central space below by the dispatching floor. Close to where he stops are a number of casks of whisky, released from bond that morning by the payment to her Majesty's revenue of the modest sum of £55 per cask, now lying on their sides, and their number increased every moment by the agency of a steam-lift, which keeps shooting them up in the manner of a jack-in-the box. As fast, however, as they arrive, they are pounced upon and rolled however, as they arrive, they are pounced upon and rolled away by sturdy leather-aproned cellarmen. A few steps farther will reveal an endless number of similar casks, lolling on their sides, ranged in rows, or standing up on end. From the low roof lang little recoders counted the low roof hang little wooden escutcheons, each denoting that just below is the moveable trap giving access to a vat. One of these traps is open, and cask after cask is rolled up to it, when, the bung being removed, its contents are shot down, through a trough, into the vat beneath, where the spirits duly amalgamate and fine. The casks ranged around contain exclusively white spirits—that is to say, gins and

whiskies; and the air is redolent with the mingled aroma of Old Tom and the Dew off Ben Nevis. The corresponding Old Tom and the Dew off Ben Nevis. The corresponding space on the opposite side of the quadrangle is assigned to rums and brandies, puncheons and hogsheads of which are discerned vanishing off into the distant perspective on every side. Adjoining is the department devoted to the reception of the sparkling wines of France and Germany. Here are seen cases of champagne, hock, and Moselle, piled up on all sides in immense stacks, like huge bricks in a kiln. Adjacent are corresponding stacks of white wicker-baskets filled with the sparkling vintage of Saumur, for which the modern French humourist Balzac had such a predilection. In introducing the favourite wine of the author of the "Contes Drolatiques" and the "Comédie Humaine" Messrs. Gilbey have acted wisely, sparkling Saumur being, in fact, a pure, pleasant, effervescing wine, with many of the characteristics of genuine champagne.

Crossing to the other side of the quadrangle, and glancing

wine, with many of the characteristics of genuine champagne. Crossing to the other side of the quadrangle, and glancing at the store of elongated hogsheads of brandy and squat puncheons of rum, the contents of which are waiting to be discharged into the vats below, one may pass into the bottle examining department, where, as the bottles arrive, by the steam lift, from the washing-room in the lower depths, they are inspected by a score of men in front of gas jets, in order to make certain both of their cleanliness and freedom from cracks. All that pass the ordeal are dispatched to the floor immediately beneath, where are ranged the spirit vats encircled with yellow and black hoops. Eighty-four of these contain each their 1500 to 2000 gallons, while seventeen burly monsters standing in a row at the further end of the building hold their 10,000 1500 to 2000 gallons, while seventeen burly monsters standing in a row at the further end of the building hold their 10,000 gallons each. The scene is a busy one. The pumps affixed to each vat, and worked by a steam shaft, by means of which the spirits are drawn off, clarified, and pumped back, are some of them in action. At other vats the process of bottling off is being accomplished by the aid of three men and a machine resembling a bain-marie, provided with a number of projecting syphons. On to these the bottles are slipped and filled with almost mathematical accuracy. They are then borne quickly away to the corker, who by means of another machine drives the corks home with lightning swiftness; after which they are transferred to the labeller, who claps on their distinctive label, whereon is depicted the familiar griffin, "swinging his tail, as a gentleman switches his cane," out of the door of the diminutive castle in which he is confined.

On the floor beneath, under the shadow of the largest vats,

diminutive castle in which he is confined.

On the floor beneath, under the shadow of the largest vats, are a multitude of casks covering an extensive area, and filled with those strong vintages—ports, sherries, Marsalas, and Madeiras—in which our ancestors so delighted, and which (if we may judge from the fact that no less than a thousand of these buttsstoodranged in rows before us) their descendants are equally prone to indulge in. The air is perfumed with the luscious odour of the purple and amber treasures hidden away in their bulky rotundities; but, so far from this producing an exhibarating effect, a feeling of gravity and decorum seems to steal bulky rotundities; but, so far from this producing an exhilarating effect, a feeling of gravity and decorum seems to steal over the senses as one follows one's guide through apparently endless labyrinth of casks. Stored away in a special compartment are thirty portly butts, containing high-class sherries, of fine pungent flavour, and comprising vintages running in unbroken sequence from 1834 to 1864.

The centre of this floor is appropriated to the dispatching department, where thousands of cases of wines and spirits are being prepared for transit to all parts of the kingdom. Packers are filling, labelling, and securing them, clerks are entering

being prepared for transit to an parts of the kingdom. Fackers are filling, labelling, and securing them, clerks are entering their contents and destinations, and porters are building them up in piles, each composing a truckload, with a view to their transfer to the waggons of Messrs. Pickford and Chaplin and Horne, or to the adjacent siding of the London and North-Western Railway. The beginning of the month is the busy time for this department for them the agents' orders come Western Railway. The beginning of the month is the busy time for this department, for then the agents' orders come pouring in, and have to be executed at the rate of about 12,000 dozen, or nearly 150,000 bottles of wines and spirits in a single day. So soon as each pile is built up, with a slate over it setting forth the train by, and the station from, which it is to be dispatched, it is pounced upon and borne away to truck or waggon, and, presto! another rises in its stead.

On the floor beneath are stored the wines of Bordeaux, these cool and fresh tasting clarets for which, under Mr.

or waggon, and, presto! another rises in its stead.

On the floor beneath are stored the wines of Bordeaux, those cool and fresh-tasting clarets for which, under Mr. Gladstone's auspices, the present generation of wine drinkers in these islands have developed a growing taste, and of which the total quantity imported has risen from 600,000 gallons in 1859 to upwards of five millions in 1874. Descending into these lower vaults, we find ourselves once more in a dim, gasillumined region, the atmosphere of which is heavy with the fumes of wine. Passing down passage after passage, some almost dark, others partially lighted up by reflector-backed gas jets, the mind grows fairly bewildered at the amount of claret in casks, in bins, and in cases on all sides. Clarets in casks to the amount of 2000 hogsheads; claret in bins that are really huge vaulted apartments, each holding several thousand dozen; claret for transport in cases built up into solid blocks. By the aid of the gaslight we discern cellarmen engaged in drawing off wine from the casks and adding to the stacks of bottles, several of which are composed of a solid mass of from 2000 to 5000 dozen, with strips of oak between each layer. The bins thus built up repose in peace for at least twelve months, and are then distributed broadcast over the land.

Quitting this silent and sombre region, we pass into one which, by sheer contrast, stuns by its noise and dazzles by its light. This is the bottle-washing department; and care is necessary to avoid contact with the nimble youths who people it, displaying the activity of demons in a pantomime. Some fifty of them manage to wash upwards of 50,000 bottles a day; but to achieve this feat they use no less than 22,000 gallons of water. Machinery is broughtinto requisition to aid them; a gang of three working a machine, at which each bottle is successively plunged into a bath, scrubbed outside, slipped on to a revolving brush which scours the inside, and finally rinsed by being held over the jet of a spouting fountain of pu

quired during the year is reckoned by millions, fresh accessions to the stock are continually required, and these arrive in barge-loads by means of the canal which flows immediately under the windows of this department. Close at hand is the carpenters' shop, where a dozen wielders of hammer and chisel are constantly occupied in repairing returned cases and preparing them for further buffets with the world outside. Here, the fresh cases are constantly arriving from the first care. quired during the year is reckoned by millions, fresh accessions paring them for intriner outlets with the work of the too, fresh cases are constantly arriving from the firm's packing case manufactory at the east end of the metropolis. Ascending into upper air there are yet many things to glance at. There is the railway siding which branches off from the London and North-Western main line, running right into the building, with the roadway at its side, where the waggons are loaded that feed the termini of other lines and supply the metropolitan district within a twelve miles' circuit. Across the road is the distillery, with its huge copper stills and tank with worms coiled away in it, and its curious arrangement of pipes and vats and complicated excise locks. It is here that the rectification of gin takes place, a process by means of which spirit from corn and the juniper berry is mellowed into "Old Tom" and "Cream of the valley."

Other sights yet remain in the three bonded warehouses, wherein some 600,000 gallons of wines and spirits are stored. and North-Western main line, running right into the building,

The circular building close to the Chalk Farm station, and formerly a railway engine-shed, is the chief of these; and within its walls about 6000 casks of port, sherry, brandy, and whisky are laid up. Here, of course, the exciseman's stick is the sceptre of sovereignty, and under his supervision from 500 to 600 casks are released from fiscal bondage and sent to the stores for bottling every day. The two remaining bonded warehouses consist of a series of extensive cellars, burrowed under the station yard, and in whose gloomy recesses about 4000 more casks of brandy and whisky are ripening in their wooden prisons. Attached to one of these warehouses is the export department, with its separate arrangements for bottling and packing, chiefly occupied with the Indian and colonial trade.

Having regard to the steadily augmenting demands in this country for the light, fresh-tasting vintages of France, Messrs.

Having regard to the steadily augmenting demands in this country for the light, fresh-tasting vintages of France, Messrs. Gilbey have purchased within the last few months certain vineyards of repute in the Médoc district, where all the finer clarets are produced. The estate which they have acquired is that of Château Loudenne, situated, with its dependencies, in the commune of St. Yzans, and in the canton of Lesparre, some forty miles from Bordeaux. It is within a few miles of St. Estèphe and Pauillac, where are situated some of the finest vineyards in the world, including Châteaux Lafite, Latour, Brane-Mouton, Cos d'Estournel, Montrose, Pichon-Longueville, and Pichon-Longueville-Lalande—a series of grand names of wines any one of which will send a connoisseur into raptures. The Château of Loudenne, with its conical capped corner towers, perched on a gravelly slope and sheltered by adjacent plantations, and with its vineyards extending almost to the brink of the rapid, ruddy Gironde, forms a picturesque object, viewed from the river. Here the firm purpose to establish a dépôt, where their varied purchases in the Médoc district can be concentrated and shipped direct to Englaud; thereby avoiding the present cost of transit to Bordeaux and down the river again, together with the shipping and other dues levied at that port.

STRATHPEFFER, ROSS-SHIRE.

This is a well-known watering-place in the highlands of Scot-land, the first station on the Dingwall and Skye Railway, a branch of the Highland Railway, which now extends the whole way from Perth to John o' Groat's House. It is, as may be seen from our Sketch (taken from the railway), a valley of much beauty and luxuriance of vegetation, in a thoroughly mountainous country, in close proximity to Ben Wyvis and other hills which rise to nearly 3500 feet. Its mineral waters have obtained for Strathpeffer a high reputation. They resemble those of Harrogate and Moffat, but with distinctive peculiarities which make them valuable medicinally in cases so peculiarities which make them variance incurrents, in apparently dissimilar as rheumatism, scorbutic affections, and diseases of the liver and kidneys. The waters are undoubtedly very richly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas and sulphur, and contain various saline ingredients. The water, sulphur, and contain various saline ingredients. The water, though dark in colour, is of crystalline brilliancy and transparency. It smells abominably, like a combination of rotten eggs and gunpowder; but repugnance to it on this account seems to fade away very rapidly, for the drinkers soon come to like it; and a resident doctor at Strathpeffer records that he has known of twenty and heard of sixty tumblers full having been drunk with invention. known of twenty and heard of sixty tumblers full having been drunk with impunity—he does not go to the length of saying that this feat was accomplished with advantage. The waters derive their peculiar character from being expressed through bituminous rocks, fish bed schist of the Old Red Sandstone System; and they possess undoubtedly powerful medicinal properties, which, in conjunction with the large amount of exercise taken by visitors and the fine bracing atmosphere they constantly inhale, often works wonders with the patients. Fragments of pure hard bitumen can be picked up in any quantity about the valley and at the foot of Ben up in any quantity about the valley and at the foot of Ben Wyvis, near the river Skiach, but not in such a form as to make it wyths, hear the river skiach, but not in such a form as to make it valuable or available for commercial purposes. This mineral is highly inflammable and emits a singularly soft lambent flame. It is jet black and brittle. The valley of Strathpeffer is part of the extensive estates belonging to the Duchess of Sutherland, in her capacity as heiress and representative of the Earls of Cromartie. The last Lord Cromartie and his son, Lord Walled took realize part in the Rehalikes of 17th and 18th. of Cromartie. The last Lord Cromartie and his son, Lord Macleod, took an active part in the Rebellion of 1745, and were attainted of high treason; but the estates were afterwards restored to the family, and the Queen has been pleased to revive the title in the person of the present Duchess of Sutherland. The pleasantly-situated chateau in the foreground of our Artist's sketch is one of the seats of the Cromartie family. It was built as a residence when the Scotch baronial style was still in vogue, and is still in every-day occupation. The trees in the park are remarkably good, especially the chestnuts, one of which, it is said, contains more solid wood than any tree in Around Strathpeffer are numerous places of interest. The hill on the left of the valley is one of the most perfect specimens of a vitrified fort in the country, and the district is full of the traditions of the leading Highland families of

By the death of Captain J. G. Goodenough, R.N., another good-service pension becomes vacant. $\,$

The weekly board of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, on Monday, unanimously resolved that, in the event of the consent of the trustees of the institution and the Charity Commissioners being obtained thereto, the site at Rusholme on which it is proposed to build a new infirmary should be purchased, and also the ground in Lever-street selected as a site for a reception hospital.

Most of the successful pupils in connection with the Birmingham board schools were presented, on Thursday week, with prizes, at the Townhall, which was crowded with pupils from four of the board schools. In the absence of the Mayor, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain (the Deputy-Mayor) occupied the chair, and all parties on the board were represented. The chairman said that, from statistics supplied by the clerk, he learned that the Education Act was put in force in Birmingham in 1872, at which time the whole accommodation in schools of all descriptions within the borough was 30,980; at the end of December last year the accommodation was 42,861, and during the same time the average attendance had increased from 16,000 to 34,000.

The Townhall movement in Holyhead, which was started about two years ago under the management of a limited liability company, was brought to a successful consummation on Tuesday. The building, which is one of the finest public halls in North Wales, was designed and superintended by Mr. John Thomas, architect and county surveyor, Carnarvon, the contractor being Mr. Richard Williams, of Holyhead. It comprises a number of commercial and club rooms, and an assembly-room capable of seating 900 persons. To celebrate the opening, concerts were held in the morning and evening under the presidency of Mr. Morgan Lloyd, M.P., who, together with Mr. R. Davies, M.P. for the county, and Lord Newborough, Lord Boston, and other gentlemen, rendered valuable-assistance to the movement. The old Eisteddfodwr Tanymarian conducted the concerts.

CAPTAIN WEBB'S SWIM ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

This unexampled exploit in swimming is the subject of one or two Illustrations from Sketches made by our Artist on board the lugger which accompanied Captain Webb, a brief memoir of whom, as well as an account of his great swim, by "Dolphin," we quote from the Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.

"What manner of man is he who has thus come off victor in his valorous struggle with the waves?" Modest as he is brave, the very type of a gallant but unassuming British sailor, Matthew Webb has one of those frank, fair faces which at once inspire trust and confidence, and the quiet resolution characteristic of him is well delineated in the lifelike portrait we have reproduced. The intrepid young sailor, who may well be termed Champion Swimmer of the World, is the second son of Dr. Webb, who resides in Ironbridge, Salop. Matthew Webb was born at Dawley, in Shropshire, and is in the full prime and strength of manhood, being twenty-seven years of age, 5ft 8in in height, fourteen stone in weight, and having a measurement of 43in round his capacious chest. It may be of interest to state again that in 1860, when but twelve years old, he became a pupil on board the training-ship Conway in the Mersey, where he had the best education a young sailor cam have for two years, fitting himself in 1862 for apprenticeship to Messrs. Rathbone, of Liverpool. Steadilyrising in his arduous profession, Matthew Webb sailed "round the world and back again," as the cong goes, many a time and oft since then, swimming in every clime, and gradually acquiring that unequalled mastery over the water which, combined with extraordinary fearlessness and pluck, has now made his name historical as that of the greatest swimmer of ancient or modern times. Many a life has he snatched from a watery grave. Of all his noble attempts to rescue fellow-creatures from drowning none was more heroic than that which made April 22, 1873, a red-letter day indeed for him. "Webb was one of the crew of the Royal mail-steamer Russia, then crossing from New York to Liverpool. During half a gale of wind one of his comrades fell overboard after him; and, though he swam about in the heavy sea for half an hour in a vain search for the drowning seaman, and this in the middle of the Atlantio Ocean, yet the valiance of the limbed aboard in the humblest manner possible, we

has been triumphant.

"The successful Channel swim of Captain Webb was commenced on Tuesday week, at four minutes to one in the afternoon. The air was still, the sea calm and favourable; and a hearty cheer sped Webb hopefully on his way as he dived from the end of the Admiralty Pier, Dover, and buoyantly began his second attempt to reach the coast of France. As before, Webb had anointed his body with a thick coating of porpoise-grease to enable him to resist the cold; and, as on the previous occasion, the bold swimmer was escorted by the pilot-lugger Anne of the cheery Captain Toms, and by a couple of stout skiffs, the one piloting the Captain being manned, as before, by a pair of oarsmen, Mr. G. H. Ward (Webb's cousin), and one or the other of the two referees, Mr. A. G. Payne (once the patron of Harry Gurr), and Mr. H. F. Wilkinson (of the Field). Captain Toms again bade Webb steer S.E. by S. half S.—straight for the French coast—and, swimming with his long and steady breast-stroke of about twenty to the minute, Webb manfully shot out to sea from Dover harbour, cheered on his way by the encouraging shouts from the little fleet of boats which accompanied him a short distance to wish him godspeed. The ebb tide was still running down Channel, and the course mapped out for Captain Webb this time was to keep his face fronting the opposite shore and swim athwart the tides, which would, it was calculated, carry him down Channel with the ebb, up on the off side of the South Sand Head Light with the flood, down towards Cape Grisnez with the next ebb, and to the goal with the return flood tide on the French coast. How true the reckoning of Captain Toms turned out to be will soon be shown. Webb swam on sturdily with the ebb till a quarter to three, when he drank a cup of good ale, and proceeded with new vigour, always cutting athwart the tide. The flood began running up Channel about three o'clock, and Webb, who was now carried in a north-easterly direction, had got well away from the chalk cliffs of England, being betw

in a most hopeful position—viz., about a dozen miles from the South-Foreland lights and eight or nine from Cape Grisnez and Calais at eleven o'clock. Cheered ever and anon by the warm-hearted hurrahs from the reporters, Webb was especially encouraged by the cordial greeting he got from the Calais mail-boat Maid of Kent towards midnight. Young Baker (a second Harry Gurr in aquatic skill) was particularly useful in diving in to hand Webb his refreshments, and during the long and weary hours of the morning watch this active youth was on the alert in the pilot skiff to spring to the aid of the hardy swimmer if he had needed help through cramp or exhaustion. But though the marvellous swim was plainly telling sorely on the stout-hearted Webb, he never flinched for a moment throughout the long and happily calm summer's night. Arduous as was the swim between half-past one to three in the morning, during which period not a drop of anything passed the intrepid swimmer's lips, it was as nothing compared to the terrible battle with the waves in store for him. The white chalk cliffs of Cape Grisnez were distinctly visible, but seemed like will-o-th'-wisps. Dawn broke, the sun rose, and Cape Grisnez appeared almost within Webb's grasp, when the flood-tide set in, at five, and drifted him castward, towards Calais. An hour or so later there sprang up a breeze, which ruffled the sea and dashed the waves in the face of Captain Webb, who faintly called out that this cruel sea was killing him by inches, and whose slackening efforts and aging face certainly proved there was good cause for his despairing words. Success appeared hopeless; strength seemed leaving Webb. It was heart-rending to watch his heroic efforts. Yet still he persisted during all those terrible hours. Nine o'clock came. The crisis—success or failure—was evidently nigh. Calais was close at hand; but the pitiless sea ran so high. A ringing, soul-stirring British cheer! It came from a boat's crew of the Maid of Kent—the faithful Hero of this Leander—who had rowed ou

did buffet it With lusty sinews, throwing it aside, And stemming it with heart of controversy,

landing at last on Calais sands at forty-one minutes past ten on Wednesday morning, after being in the water twenty-one hours and three quarters. Then Nature failed him. The heroic swimmer fell forward as soon as his feet touched ground, and was helped ashore by strong and kindly arms. Every heart gave a great throb, and eyes grew dim as there shot through the spectators that rare thrill we all feel at the achievement of any crowning act of heroism. Modestly and quietly Webb walked up to the carriage waiting for him, arm-in-arm with the sailors who sprang to his aid, and was driven to the Paris Hotel, Calais. He suffered from delirium for a short time, but soon sank into a sound sleep, and awoke almost himself again."

The readers of the above spirited narrative will be glad to learn that Messrs. Dean and Son, of Ludgate-hill, are about to publish a little book, "The Channel Feats of Captain Webb and Captain Boyton," containing memoirs of both those heroes of the sea, from the pen of "Dolphin," who is a well-known London amateur of such aquatic exercises, and a journalist of some experience. With regard further to Captain Webb, he has been resting, after the fatigues of his wonderful performance, at his father's house in Shropshire, where he arrived safe and well on Saturday evening. He had, before leaving Dover, been introduced by the Mayor to the Cinque Ports Yacht Club, and had received from the officers of the garrison the gift of a silver cup. At Wellington, where he left the railway to go to Ironbridge, he was met by a numerous deputation of his fellow-townsmen and neighbours. They put him into a carriage drawn by four greys; and when he reached Ironbridge it was to enter the town with a triumphal torchlight procession, and to receive a public address of welcome. A subscription has been opened to present him with a good round sum of money. Contributions may be sent to this office.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

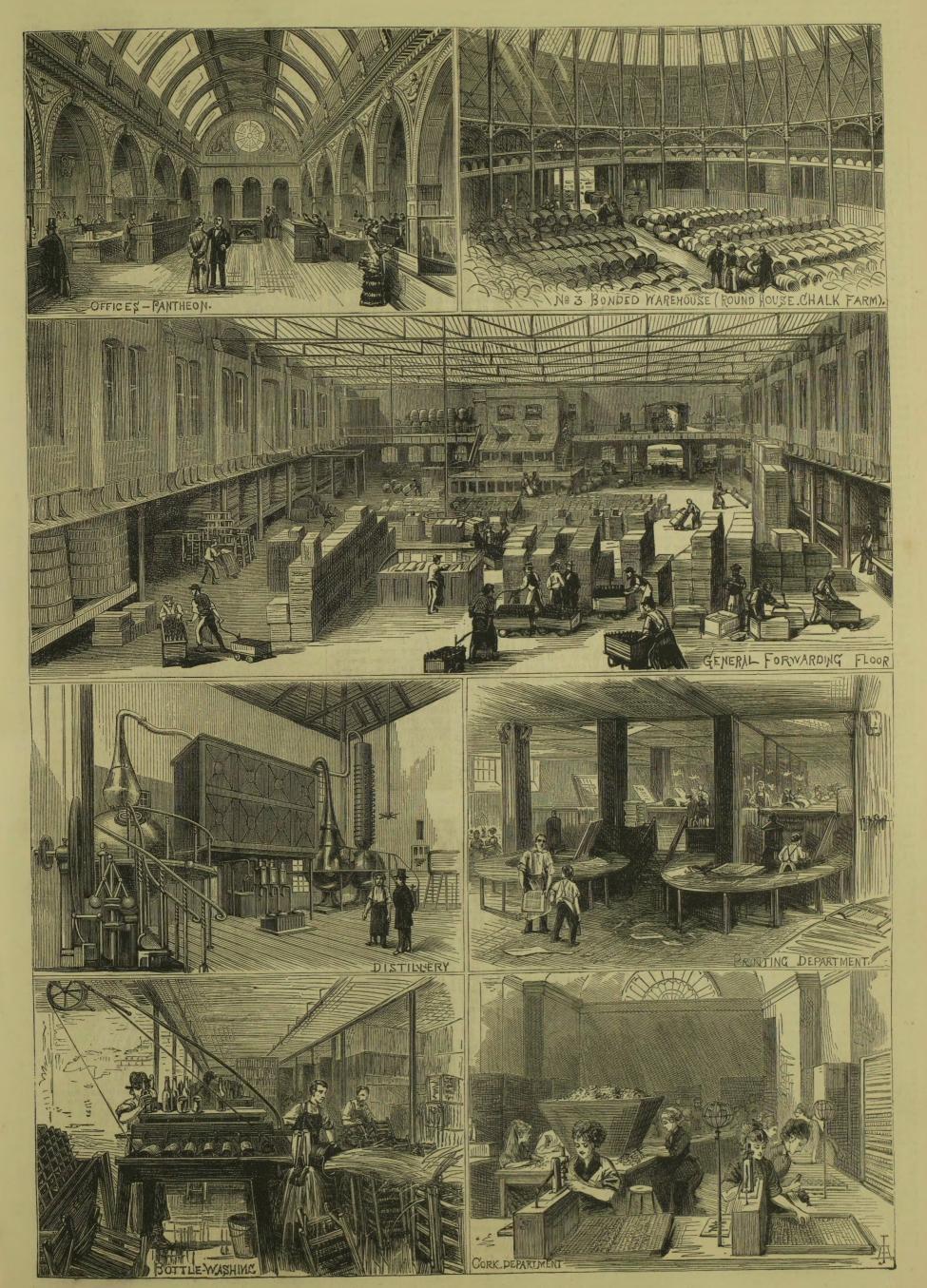
At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi, payments to the amount of £525 were ordered to be made on some of the 250 life-boat establishments of the society, including rewards to the crews of life-boats for going out on service during the past month. The Lossiemouth life-boat was instrumental this week in saving the crew of two men of the sloop Helen, of Buckie, which drove ashore in a strong wind from the north-north-east and a heavy sea. The Frascrburgh life-boat was also the means, on Tuesday, during a severe gale from the north-north-west, of saving the crews (numbering twelve men) of three fishing-smacks in distress in that bay. One of the vessels was upset by the heavy seas, and her crew would inevitably have been drowned in the absence of the life-boat. The Gorleston life-boat had rendered good service to the distressed sloop Sophia, of Hull. That vessel had gone on the North Sand, near Yarmouth, and two shore boats went to her assistance, and put four men on board, but whilst alongside the boats were broken adrift by the sea and partly filled, and had to return to shore. As they were not able to reach the vessel again, the life-boat was launched, and, after four or five hours' work, she was successful in bringing the smack and those on board into harbour. Rewards were also granted to the crews of shore boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Amongst the contributions received by the institution during the past month were £102 from the "English Mechanic" life-boat fund, and £50 from the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (M. U.), in aid of the support of their life-boat at Cleethorpes. The institution had recently forwarded a new life-boat to Cresswell, Northumberland, the git of Thomas Hackwood, Esq., of Sydenham. Reports were read from the assistant inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

The first flower show under the auspices of the Association for Promoting the Interests of Windsor was held on Tuesday in the Guildhall of the Royal borough. There was a magnificent show of flowers and fruit displayed by London and provincial exhibitors, attracting numerous visitors. The band of the Royal Horse Guards played during the exhibition.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Great Western Railway the chairman said the company had been trying experiments with new brakes. It was well known that a Royal Commission had been instituting a very elaborate series of experiments, and it would be very unwise to embark in any large outlay until they had an efficient brake. He had seen none of the recent inventions to which there were not grave objections. He-did not believe that any of the mechanical contrivances which had been suggested could be applied to the trains without a great risk of increasing the number of accidents.



THE WINE SUPPLY OF ENGLAND: MESSES. GILBEY'S CLARET STORES.



THE WINE SUPPLY OF ENGLAND: MESSRS. GILBEY'S LONDON ESTABLISHMENTS.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Captain Webb is the hero of the hour. The stout-hearted mariner awoke in his bed-room at a Calais hotel after the successful accomplishment of his wonderful feat, and found himself famous. There is no use in talking to people about the Herzegovina—first, because the majority of people do not know where the Herzegovina is, and, next, because Captain Webb and his phenomenal swim have sent foreign politics clean out of their heads. As for the Stock Exchange, the "House" has, for the nonce, forgotten all about the Foreign Loans Committee and other financial perplexities, and is absorbed in its enthusiasm for Captain Webb. Testimonial funds are being subscribed to all over the country; and, for my part, I hope that sufficient money will be raised to buy the bold swimmer a ship. It must be a very nice thing to be the possessor of your own floating freehold house. It must be as pleasant as profitable to roam about the high seas in your own craft; only, I should advise Captain Webb, or any other actual or potential shipowner, to avoid Spanish waters, especially the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, as much as possible. The Dons have an ugly way of boarding British vessels and insulting the British floar.

Meanwhile, let everybody give three cheers for Captain Webb. The ancient Romans, I fancy, would forthwith have given him the sobriquet of "Palmipes," the "Web-footed;" for he certainly swims as well as any duck. I have met with more than one ill-conditioned critic lately who has ventured to question the practical utility of such a feat as swimming the Channel. What good can result from it? it has been asked. Nay, the ill-conditioned hint, Webb's achievement may lead to absolute harm; and, just as Albert Smith's successful ascent of Mont Blanc (he found Fortune at the top, poor fellow, but Fortune could not shield him from the Fates) induced a number of vain and foolish tourists to risk, and sometimes lose, their lives in climbing peaks, and exploring passes, and sliding down glaciers, so that phenomenal journey from the Admiralty Pier to Calais Sands might move foolhardy young fellows to essay the same voyage, and get drowned. The only answer to these objections is that Webb, being thoroughly conscious of and confident in his own capacity, was no more foolhardy than Mr. Coxwell the aeronaut can be said to be when he makes an ascent in his war balloon. On the other hand, real, inexcusable foolhardiness was shown by the unfortunate man Cocking, who, some forty years ago, cut himself loose from a balloon in the insane hope of being able to reach the earth in safety by means of a parachute. The chances were 999 to 1 in favour of his being smashed, and he was smashed accordingly. There have been, indeed, successful descents in parachutes, just as there have been one or two successful "shootings" of Niagara. The famous Sam Patch shot the Falls once in a tiny boat. He tried the feat again, and perished misrably. The obvious moral of all which should be, "non bis in idem."

I mentioned Gibraltar just now. There has been much correspondence in the papers lately, from British merchants chiefly, complaining of the unwarrantable conduct of the Spanish garda costas, which are accustomed to overhaul British vessels bound from the Rock, and sometimes to convey them forcibly into Spanish ports, where their cargoes are condemned as contraband. I happened to be at "Gib" last spring; and, were I to narrate a tithe of the stories told me about the fortunes made there by smuggling, the task would occupy a thousand and one weeks, and I should weary even the Sultana Scheherazade. All I need say here is to hint that, accompanied by my intelligent guide, Mr. Ben Nuñez, I made a pilgrimage to a place called Irishtown, which is a perfect nest of contrabandists, to look at the smugglers in proprita persona. A mighty picturesque set of ruffians they are; nor am I libelling Gibraltar in remarking that, for its size, the strip of arid land at the base of the Rock harbours, between sunrise and sunset, perhaps as large an agglomeration of scoundrels as can be met with the whole world over. Fortunately, they do not reside in "Gib." They are here to-day and gone to-morrow, and the very efficient police of the Rock clear out the rascals as quickly as they can. The smuggling of tobacco and the coining of bad money are the two chief industries for which the rogues make a British garrison their base of operations; and they tell you, sneeringly, that the British Government materially assists them in their little business; since, when a certain flag proclaiming "a foreign man-of-war in sight" is run up at Signal-hill, they know full well that a Spanish garda costa is in the offing, and so postpoue their smuggling trips. It is, on the other hand, very hard that respectable British merchants, doing a legitimate business in Manchester and Glasgow goods between Gibraltar and North Africa, should have to suffer (as they frequently do) for the misdeeds of the Guzmans de Alfarache and Lazarillo de Tormes of Calpe.

Of Prince's Cricket Ground, at least in its present locality, I read that fuit will speedly have to be written. The land between Hans-place and Cadogan-terrace has been found to be too valuable for building purposes to be allowed to lie fallow as an aristocratic pleasaunce; and it is immediately to be laid out in "town lots," as the Americans say: a new entrance to it being made by demolishing several houses in Sloane-street and increasing the width of Pont-street into Chesham-place. Thus, the upper Ten Thousand will lose a delightful place of recreation; but, en revanche, there will be several blocks of new mansions, with rents. I suppose, ranging between three and five hundred a year. While South-Western London is thus to be deprived of a very beautiful open space, I note with glee that something almost approaching in spacious airiness a French "place" has been judiciously cleared in the very heart of Central London. Go from Holborn up Kingsgate-street or Red Lion-street, and you will find at the bottom of Southampton-row a broad, cheerful spot, irregularly rhomboidal in form, but the "opening up" of which affords an enchanting view of the greenery of Red Lion-square to the east and of Bloom-bury-square to the west. Who is entitled to the national gratitude for this boon? The Metropolitan Board of Work or his Grace the Duke of Bedford? Only one thing is needed to make this metropolitan improvement complete, and that is the erection in the new carrefour of a handsome decorative fountain. The metropolis is miserably provided with ornamental cascades; the fountains in Trafalgar-square are spouting dirtier water than ever; and loving, as I do, to look upon fountains, I have at present a choice of only two displays of the kind. One is the modest cataract in Fountain-court, Temple. The other is the permanent exhibition of grandes, or, rather, petites eaux, at Mr. Lipscombe's, the filter-manufacturer in the Strand. There are always a dozen country cousins staring intently at the duck swimming round his crystal bath,

So was it when my life began; So is it now I am a man; So may it be when I grow old; Or let me dic.

I am sure Wordsworth would have held that duck and that

bobbing-ball in simple-minded affection. There is no pleasure so great as to be easily pleased.

The French Government having advertised for a design for a new postage-stamp, 431 drawings have been examined; and the first prize of 1500f. (sixty pounds is not much) has been awarded to a vignette representing Peace and Commerce, with a map of the world between them, and bearing the value of the stamp. The second prize of 500f. fell to a design representing a cornucopia resting on an escutcheon; and the third premium was bestowed on a figure of France with a torch in her hand. A Mercury mounted on Pegasus has obtained "honourable mention." I lament that circumstances over which I had no control precluded me from taking part in the postage-stamp competition. I would have sent in the design of a Sphinx propounding the riddle of the Future of France to the world in general and to MM. Thiers, Gambetta, and MacMahon in particular; and beneath I would have placed the warning motto, "Infelix Divinator a Sphinge occisus." People who cannot guess the conundrums of the Gallic Sphinx are apt to fare as badly as they did in old Egypt.

All the admirers—and their name is legion—of a very clever dramatist and essayist will learn with regret that Mr. Andrew Halliday has been seriously ill. I learnt on Tuesday that he was better, and I earnestly hope that he will continue to mend. No playwright of the age has done more practically pleasing work, and that, too, without noise, pretence, or puffery; and no writer has succeeded so well in dramatising in an essentially popular form the great novels of Sir Walter Sc tt and Charles Dickens. But Mr. Halliday has been working too hard these many years since. I should counsel him to go to Italy and make the round of the little theatres, and laugh till his sides shake at the popular pantomimes and farces, and especially at the pupazzi, or marionettes. The puppettheatres of Genoa alone should set him on his legs in a month. I advise him to laugh, since (after long and woful experience of disease and doctors) I verily believe that one dose of laughing-gas is worth a whole Apothecary's-Hall-full of physic. Only take your gas, not in a chemical, but in an intellectual form.

How is it that, at the recent attempt to sell poor dear old Sadler's Wells Theatre by auction, no bidding for the property in excess of £1000 could be found? The lease has six-and-thirty years to run, and the ground rent is less than £300 a year. The present proprietors declined to part with the theatre for the beggarly sum offered, so the lease was bought in at £1020; and it was incidentally mentioned during the proceedings that the license (the theatre having been closed for more than a year) had lapsed, and that the Lord Chamberlain was indisposed to grant a new firman until the premises were put into complete repair. But surely the densely-populated district in which Sadler's Wells (no longer a suburban house) is now situated ought to be able to support a handsome and commodious theatre. It would be a thousand pities to see the pleasant old house remain untenanted, or to know that it was doomed eventually to demolition.

G. A. S.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Annual prize-meetings are still taking place in all directions, and we abridge from the dailies, chiefly from the *Standard*, some of the principal doings last week.

On Monday week Major Shipley, C.B., inspected the two provisional battalions of volunteers at Aldershott. The first battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Vickers, 2nd London, paraded in drill order, and marched off about ten a.m., headed by the drum and fife band of the 84th Foot. The second provisional battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat Taylor, 49th Middlesex (Post Office) Volunteers, with their own drum and fife band, paraded in drill order, and joined the other battalion on the Queen's Parade, North Camp, shortly after. The two battalions then formed up, and were put through several brigade movements by Major-General Shipley. The inspection ended with a march past. On Wednesday the two provisional battalions, with the 105th Regiment, had a brigade drill under Major-General Shipley. The troops paraded shortly before ten a.m., and marched off soon after. On arriving on the Queen's Parade-ground, North Camp, they formed up in the following order:—the 105th on the right. The second battalion of volunteers on the left, and the first battalion in the centre. Major-General Shipley then took the command. The brigade was first drawn up in line of columns, and then deployed into line, in which order they advanced, breaking into column again, and changing front in various directions. After nearly an hour's exercise the brigade marched past in double companies, which brought the drill to a close. Continuing his progressive system of drill, Major-General Shipley had the two provisional battalions out on Thursday, working with the first battalion 15th Regiment. Having formed up in line of column, the General put the brigade through several field movements—deploying into line, advancing in line, re-forming column, changing front in line, and similar movements. On Friday Colonel Vicker's and Colonel Du Plat Taylor's battalions of volunteers concluded an arduous but successful week's training with the regulars at Aldershott. They and the first battalion of the 15th Regiment and the 84th Regiment formed on Eel-more-hil

Another provisional battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ommany. 2nd Administrative Battalion Surrey, consisting of about 200 men of his own battalion and about sixty men of the 1st Cornwall Administrative Battalion, arrived at Aldershott on Saturday afternoon for a week's duty.

The Queen's (Westminster) competed on Saturday, at Wormwood-scrubbs, for their annual regimental prizes. The championship of the regiment was won by Private A. Cook, F company. In the first series the following are the winners:—Messrs. Wilson, Tuke, Blackford, Leete, Mundell, Starkie, J. Tinto, and J. Dyke. In the second series, Messrs. J. Strugnell, W. Kidman, Wyld, W. Chapman, M. Spencer, Moss, C. Rayner, M. Baxter, and J. Henderson. Third series, Messrs. T. Hinde, J. Linter, Gerring, J. Rew, and Sibley. Fourth series, Messrs. T. Hinde, E. Scrivens, J. Linter,

J. Rew, and F. Rooker. Band prizes, Messrs. F. G. Dove, T. Sheeham, W. Dove, and W. Levet.

The Middlesex Rifle Association held their third and concluding all-comers' competition, on Wednesday, at the Wormwood-scrubbs ranges. The following was the result of the principal contests:—Gold Champion Badge of Middlesex, City of London, and Tower Hamlets: Ensign H. Munday, H.A.C. Silver Badge: Private G. J. B. Hayter, South Middlesex. Bronze Badge: Private T. Wace, H.A.C. Champion Badge Competition: Private C. C. Hayes, L.R.B., and Colour-Sergeant Bacchus, South Middlesex, £3 10s. each; G. A. Williams, 38th Middlesex, Mitford, Civil Service, C. F. Moore, Queen's (Westminster), and Vincent, Artists'—£2 10s. each; Cutting, St. George's, and Private R. Bird, South Middlesex—68 points, £2 each; A. Fearnhead, St. George's, J. Runtz, L.R.B., G. J. B. Hayter, South Middlesex, and Barker, St. George's—67 points. Range prizes, 200 yards—£2 10s. each: Gilkes, 18th Middlesex, and Barker, St. George's—27 points. Range prizes, 500 yards—£3: Hoeftling, 39th Middlesex. £1 8s. each: Young, L.R.B.; R. Bird, South Middlesex; Hayes, L.R.B.; C. F. Moore, Queen's Westminster; and Bewick, 37th Middlesex. Range prizes, 600 yards—£2 10s. each: Mitford, Civil Service; and Williams, Artists'. £1 5s. each: Cutting, St. George's: Grey, South Middlesex; Starkie, Queen's Westminster; and Hayes, L.R.B.

At the Avonmouth ranges the annual prize-meeting of the Bristol Rifles was brought to a conclusion, the following being the principal winners:—Match A—£10 and silver medal, Lieutenant Badcocke; £7 7s., Private Farquarson; £5 each, Collins and Player. Match B—£4: Private Baker. Match C—a cup: Badcocke; £3, Baker. Company Challenge Bowl: No. 3 company, 220 points; No 10 company, 218 points. Recruits' prizes—£3: Private Hobbs. Citizens' prizes: Windebank and Baker. Extra prizes: Bosisto.

On Wednesday and Thursday the annual prize-meeting of the Chester Rifles took place at the Sealand range, near Chester. The Gold Medal competition—First stage: £5, Boulter; £3, Parry. Second stage—£5, Boulter; £3, Parry. Aggregate scores—£10 and medal, Boulter; £7 10s., Parry; £5, Prince. All-Comers' Prize—£10, Brierley; £5, Davidson; £3, Boulter. Silver Challenge Cup—Lieutenant Maddock. Ambrose Dixon Prize—£5, Corporal C. J. Parry. Drill Handicap—£3, Davies; £2, G. W. Dutton. Drill Prize—£5, A. Ward; £3, Boulter.

At Altcar the Liverpool Rifle Brigade held a competition on Wednesday. Private G. Dickson was first. A recruits' prize was won by Private J. B. Richardson.

The annual competition of the 1st Lancashire Rifles also took place at the same time and place. The silver claret jug, for company teams, was won by I company with 216 points, F Company being second with 214 points. A silver challenge cup, for rapid firing, was finally won by Private Richards. In the challenge cup and money prizes the highest scores were Corporal Verso, 50 points, Corporal Porter and Lieutenant Rayner, 49 points. In the recruits prizes, the best scores were Private Crosthwaite and Private Bowes. The volley-firing challenge cup was won by A company with 172 points, beating E company by 14 points.

Another interesting match took place between the regulars with the Martini rifle and volunteers with the Snider, the competitors being the non-commissioned officers of the 30th Regiment and the 5th Lancashire Rifles, and, after a close contest, the regulars were declared the victors by nine points, scoring 606 against 597.

On Thursday and Friday the 16th Lanark Rifles held their annual prize-meeting at the Cadzow Forest ranges. The result of the contests was as follows:—Challenge cup and gold medal, Allan; £3, Walker. Range prizes: £2, Allan. 600 yards—£2, Finlater. A piece of plate, W. Gardner. Challenge Cup, W. Gardner. The Colonel's prizes: £3, Condie: £2, Mackie. Officers' prizes: £5, Black; £4, Colour-Sergeant Wyse.

A new rifle association has been started in Ayrshire, and the first annual meeting was begun at Irvine, on Friday week, for several series of prizes. One of the principal features of this meeting is an attempt to induce the regulars to come forward, as the prizes were open to either the Martini-Henry, Snider, or Government carbine. As a consequence there were several representatives from the 21st Regiment, who distinguished themselves greatly. First Competition:—First prize, Private Harrison, 21st Regiment; second, Lance-Corporal Fraser, 12th Ayr; third, Sergeant Miller, 13th Ayr; fourth, Bugler Elliott, 1st Ayr; fifth, Private Wilson, 2nd Ayr; sixth, Private Boyd, 2nd Ayr; seventh, Quartermaster - Sergeant Meikle, Ayr Yeomanry. Second Competition:—First, Lance-Corporal Martin, 21st Regiment; second, Sergeant Guffney, 21st Regiment; third, Lieutenant Mitchell, 16th Ayr; fourth, Sergeant Caldwell, 60th Ayr; fifth, Captain Morton, Ayr Militia; Private Eaglesham, 10th Ayr. In the third competition, open to yeomanry and artillery volunteers, Corporal Steel, Ayr Yeomanry, was first.

The ninth annual prize-meeting of the Ulster Rifle Association took place on Wednesday at Clandeboye, the residence of the Earl of Dufferin. After a series of competitions at ranges from 200 to 1000 yards, the match between the Dublin Shooting Club and the Ulster Rifle Association took place. The members of the Ulster Club were so numerous that it was agreed to divide them into two squads. The Clydesdale Long Range Club of Scotland was also allowed to shoot ten rounds at 1100 yards, and sighting shots allowed. At the close of the shooting the scores were—Dublin, 279; Ulster, No. 1,250; Clydesdale Long Range, 242; Ulster, No. 2, 202. The Clandeboye Gauntlet, a champion prize, presented by the Countess of Dufferin, was won by Mr. John Rigby, of Dublin

The members of the Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Association celebrated their jubilee last Saturday. The meeting was held in the afternoon, the Earl of Cork in the chair. The chairman, in opening the meeting, said that the expediency and necessity of societies such as theirs were everywhere admitted, in order that literature, science, and art should by them be spread throughout the land. It was quite impossible to estimate where the great strides which science was at present making would end, and the magnitude of the discoveries which had been and were being made would stamp the present century as one of the most important in the world's history. Sir John Hawkshaw's, the president of the British Association, name would, he thought, go down to posterity worthily united with the names of Stephenson and Brunel, and if he ever succeeded in uniting France and England by a channel tunnel he (the speaker) thought he would have executed a work greater than any accomplished by the greatest engineer of ancient or modern time.—Mr. Church, the president of the association, having mentioned that the three poets—Moore, Bowles, and Crabbe—were present at the inauguration of the society fifty years ago, several resolutions recognising the value of such institutions were pased.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

Sir John Hawkshaw's address as President of the British Association is distinguished by much the same characteristics as his engineering performances. It is plain, safe, heavy, and commonplace, but displays no superior power of perception, and exhibits no trace of genius or originality. His historical resume of the progress of engineering achievement, from the earliest times to the present, is carefully and, on the whole, accurately executed. But, after all, this is merely the humble labour of a compiler, and the narrative is given without any visible appreciation of the more important heidents and forces. Such a chronicle does not rise to the dignity of history, but is a mere dead flat of laborious mediocrity. We need not here recapitulate the contents of this address, which it would be difficult to abridge, and which has been already widely published. But it notices the chief engineering structures and devices which have come into existence, from the times of the Chaldeans and Assyrians to the present day, and copious references are given to authorities. No authority, however, is given for the following statement, which we know to be incorrect:—"It is not more than forty years since one of our scientific men—and an able one, too—declared at a meeting of this association that no steam-boat would ever cross the Atlantic, founding his statement on the impracticability (in his view) of a steam-boat carrying sufficient coal—profitably, I presume, for the voyage." The scientific man referred to is Dr. Lardner, and it is, no doubt, even still believed by ignorant persons that he asserted the impracticability of a steam-vessel evossing the Atlantic. But we are entitled to expect better things from Sir John Hawkshaw than the repetition of such an absurdity. At the time referred to there were two schemes for establishing steam navigation on the Atlantic—one that of the Great Liverpool and the University of the company owning the British Queen and President, which were intended to ply b Sir John Hawkshaw's address as President of the British Asso-

Lardner myth!

An interesting discussion has been going on in the Microscopical Journal on the question of "angular aperture" and chromatic and spherical aberration in connection with the object-glasses of the microscope. The subject was opened by the honorary secretary of the Royal Microscopical Society, who contributed a paper on the subject, and in praise of an old narrow angled glass made by a foreign optician, but which those who have been working for the improvement of the optical power of the microscope regard as a retrograde step in every way. The object-glass commended by the honorary secretary is one made by Ziess, of Jena, having an angle of aperture of only 48 deg., whereas our most experienced microscopists have been asking the opticians of this country to give them 150 deg. and upwards, as in this way alone can they expect to get increased definition and penetration. Mr. Jabez Hogg, well known as one of our highest authorities on this subject, has contributed two letters in the August and September numbers of the Microscopical Journal on the question at issue and his view in that the classes with the subject of the storm in the test of the microscopical Journal on the question at issue and his view in that the classes with the subject of the storm in the subject of the this subject, has contributed two fetters in the Hagastan September numbers of the Microscopical Journal on the question at issue, and his view is that the glasses with small angular apertures are the object-glasses of the past, and that it would be a retrograde improvement now to revive them. We imagine there will be little difference of opinion on this point.

there will be little difference of opinion on this point.

The Bessemer Steam-Boat Company, it appears, is in liquidation, and the steamer Bessemer is for sale, a catastrophe consequent, it is said, upon the want of accommodation in the French harbours. The French harbours, however, existed before the Bessemer was built, and the question all reasonable people will ask is why a vessel was constructed that could not safely enter the harbours? We have refrained from saying much about this vessel heretofore from a disinclination to criticise adversely an infant project. But how such a vessel could be made to answer in the existing state of the French ports we never could see, and if the ports should hereafter be improved vessels of the common type would be more suitable. As regards the swinging cabin, it could only eliminate the rolling even if it answered every expectation of the inventor, whereas the up and down or pumping motion is that which is chiefly proand down or pumping motion is that which is chiefly provocative of sea-sickness, and it would be experienced in the Bessemer cabin as sensibly as in any other.

Experiments have been made at Ghent with various kinds of cactus in regard to their power of enduring cold, and several varieties are found to be hardy, so that they might probably thrive in this country. One of these hardy varieties is the Opuntia bicolor, and another is the Opuntia rafinesque.

The British Vice-Consul at Leghorn, quoting from a prospectus of a company formed for working the fibre of the Spanish broom, says that this fibre is capable of almost indefinite subdivision, and hence is suitable for the finest fabrics. It retains heat, and may, therefore, supply the place of wool. It is a good absorbent, and takes the most delicate dyes. It successfully resists the action of dilute sulphuric acid, and, while it is stronger than hemp, it is 13 per cent lighter.

Dr. G. H. Savage, of Bethlem Hospital, has been discoursing on Religious Insanity and Religious Revivals, especially with reference to the Moody and Sankey services, and it appears that during 1875 the admissions into Bethlem Hospital very much increased. Dr. Savage says, "On the female side we became completely full, so that many were refused. On the male side we have had more admissions than for many years."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the

Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

R D T, L L, Barrow Hedges, The White Hart, F D'Armfelt, Pagoda, Trial, W P
WELCH.—Problem No. 1943 cannot be solved as you propose. Look at the position
again.

JAMES TAYLOR, G.F.G., IST, M.H. MOGRHOUSE, PAGODA, C.H.CLARK, J. SOWDEN, G.D. KOBEY, BEDFORD, BARSCODE, P.B.W., C. BARBER, and Others.—Problem No. 1644 does not admit of a solution by I. P'takes Q or I. R takes B. See the author's ingenious modus operandi.

CLIVE CROSKEY.—The problem is quite correctly printed.

EAST MARDEN.—True; but no one of the pieces can be dispensed with without destroying the problem.

ing the problem.

H GRIFFITHS and F O HANOYEE.—Very wide of the mark.

BAZ.—Both the proposed solutions are incorrect. If you will examine the position you will find that all the pieces and Pawns are necessary.

J GRUS.—Many thanks for the problems.

W A BARBER.—We shall be always glad of similar information.

E S.—No such collection has ever been published, and we doubt whether it would command a remunerative sale. The diagrams sent are very elegant.

A J G.—There is no chance of any such match being got up.

A W P.—All we can say is that we had excellent authority for the statement, which we still believe was strictly correct.

EN PASSANT.—You cannot take the Bishop, because if you move the Rook you expose your own King to check.

A M.—All three problems, we are sorry to say, are incorrect. No. 1 admits of a solu-

M.—All three problems, we are sorry to say, are incorrect. No. 1 admits of a solution in two moves, No. 2 has three different solutions, while No. 3 cannot be solved at all.

PROBLEM No. 1643.—Additional correct solutions received from J E M F, J K, Nilbudad.

Soblem No. 1644.—Correct solutions received from W.H. Carlyon, H. Schleusner, Nil-budad, Borsko, East Marden, W. Gweasey, E.H.T., J.P. Grimsby, The White Hart, G.H.V., H.A.N, Owlet, Minto, F. Millis, H.W. O' Oxford, J. E.M.F., J. K.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1644.

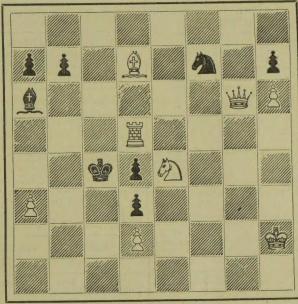
MHITE.

BLACK. Anything. 2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1646.

By Mr. D. W. CLARK, of Siberia.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE COUNTIES CHALLENGE CUP.

The following Game was played at the recent Glasgow Meeting, between the Rev. W. WAYTE and the Rev. C. E. RANKEN, in the Tournament for the Counties Challenge Cup.—(Scotch Gambit.)

VHITE (Mr. W.)
. P to K 4th
. Kt to K B 3rd
. P to Q 4th
. Kt takes P

5. Kt takes Kt 6. B to Q 3rd 7. P to K 5th

This, we think, was person to be—
est continuation appears to be—
7, Q to K 2nd B to K 2nd
8, Castles, &c., reserving the advance of
the King's Pawn as long as possible.
The K to Kt 5th
8, Castles B to Q B 4th
28, Castles B to Q B 4th
29, Castles 20, Castles Apparently his most promising course. Under any circumstances, the King's Pawn is lost; for, if he play 9. B to Q B 4th, Black rejoins with 9. B to Q 5th—e.g.:

Kt takes KP P to KB 3rd Castles 9. 10. R to K sq 11. B to K B 4th 12. B to K B sq 13. B to K 3rd 14. Kt to Q R 3rd 15. P to Q B 3rd Castles
Kt to Kt 3rd
B to Q Kt 3rd
Q to Q 3rd
P to K B 4th

BLACK (Mr. R.).
P to K 4th
Kt to Q B 3rd
P takes P
Kt to K B 3rd

17. B takes B
Ought he not rath
the Kook's Pawn? B to K B 4th B to K 5th Q R to K sq Kt to K 4th B to K Kt 3rd Kt to K B 2nd 18. Kt to B 2nd
19. Kt to Q 4th
20. Q to K Kt 4th
21. P to K B 3rd
22. Q to R 4th
23. Q R to Q sq
24. R takes R Imperative, as Black threatened R to K 6th.

R takes R
B to B 7th
P to K Kt 4th
B to K Kt 8th
Kt to K 4th
Q to K Kt 3rd
B to Q 6th
Q takes Kt
Q takes P
R to Q sq
Q takes Q
K to B 2nd
K to K 3rd
R to Q B sq
Kt to B 5th (ch)
R takes B
K to K 4th
P to Q Kt 4th
P to Q Kt 4th
R to Q 5th,
resigned.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

Chess at Clifton.—A second friendly match.

and Minchin has just been concluded at the Clifton Chess Club, with the following result:—Mr. Thorold, 11; Mr. Minchin, 5; drawn, 0.

The Shaffesbury Chess Club.—A chess club under the above title has recently been formed at the People's Café, 87, High-street, Whitechapel, with Mr. W. A. Barber as hon. sec. The club will be happy to play any other club a game or two by correspondence.

CHESS MASTERPIECES.*

This is an unpretending, but really excellent, little book. With the exception of Mr. Howard Taylor's "Chess Brilliants," no collection of games has appeared in this country since the publication of Mr. Staunton's Chess Player's Companion, and, if for that reason alone, Mr. Bird's modest compilation will ensure a warm reception from the chess-playing public. On its own merits, however, it possesses still higher claims. Of course, a collection of some 150 games cannot be expected to include all the best ever played; but Mr. Bird has performed his task of compilation with commendable judgment, and there is scarcely a partie in the volume that is not marked by some characteristic feature. To the beginner who is anxious to study the best models of the modern school of chess we could not recommend a more serviceable book. Some remarks in the preface on the decline of chess at the present day struck us as being particularly suggestive. "There has been," Mr. Bird writes, "no first-class chess play during the past few years, and, consequently, there are no games to record. Time was when the leading players sought with avidity the opportunity of encountering each other, the pleasure and excitement of the contest and the credit of victory being considered ample inducement. ... Now the aspect of chess policy is changed. Match play is entirely stopped through the largeness of the stakes demanded, and emulatory games, formerly so popular and so frequent, are now of rare occurrence." Those who are behind the scenes know how literally true this is. A modern professional player, when challenged to a match, invariably declines to play, except for a stake of £100 or £200 a side; and then expects other people to find the money. Mr. Bird has dedicated his book to Herr Kolisch.

"Chess Masterpieces." By H. E. Bird.

"Chess Masterpieces." By H. E. Bird.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated March 26, 1872, of Mr. Henry Adderley, formerly of the Island of New Providence, but late of No. 76, Inverness-terrace, Bayswater, who died on July 11 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by Mrs. Mary Ann Adderley, the widow, Augustus John Adderley, Edward Adderley, and Charles Adderley, the sons; and George David Harris the son-in-law, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator bequeaths his furniture and effects to his wife, with a pecuniary legacy of £2000 for her immediate use, and present legacies to his children and three of his grandchildren. He directs all his real estate, whether in Great Britain or elsewhere, to be sold; and the whole income of the residue of his property he gives to his wife for life, and at her death he gives such residue to all his children in equal shares. in equal shares.

The will and codicil, dated July 22, 1871, and Dec. 7, 1872, of Sir Charles Locock, Bart., late of Hertford-street, Mayfair; and of Binstead, in the Isle of Wight, who died on July 23 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Sir Charles Brodie Locock, Bart., and the Rev. Alfred Henry Locock, two of the sons of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator, after expressing a wish that his funeral may be private, and that he may be buried at Kensalgreen with his late wife, desires that in the event of his dying suddenly from any obscure or doubtful disease his body may be opened and examined. He gives the various presents received from her Majesty the Queen, the Emperor and Empress of the French, the Prince Imperial, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the Duc de Nemours to his eldest son; he also leaves upon trust for him absolutely, as his successor in the leaves upon trust for him absolutely, as his successor in the baronetcy, £50,000; upon trust for his son Frederick for life, £5000; and the residue equally between his sons, Charles Brodie, Alfred Henry, Sydney, and Herbert.

Brodie, Alfred Henry, Sydney, and Herbert.

The will, dated June 16, 1875, of Mr. John Granville Beaumont Pulteney, late of St. Leonards, who died on June 29 last, at Edlington House, Henley, was proved on the 17th ult. by Christopher John Hume Tower and Francis Fearon, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Isabella Pulteney, £200, all his household goods and furniture, and the residue of his property for life or widowhood; after her death or marriage again he gives the residue to his daughters.

The will with one codicil dated Jap 31, 1872, and April 28.

gives the residue to his daughters.

The will, with one codicil, dated Jan. 31, 1872, and April 28 last, of General Sir Thomas Holloway, K.C.B., late of West Lodge, Havant, Southampton, who died on July 21, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Dame Jane Holloway, the widow, Charles Richard Nicoll and Alexander Charles Nicoll, the executors; the personal estate being sworn under £1500.

The will, dated Feb. 9, 1875, of Mr. Edward James Tabrum, member for Finsbury of the School Board for London, late of No. 38, Aberdeen Park-road, Highbury, who died on July 17 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Mrs. Mary Ann Criswick, the sister of the deceased, under a nominal sum.

the sister of the deceased, under a nominal sum.

THE NEW FOREST.

THE NEW FOREST.

A Parliamentary bluebook, recently issued, contains the report of the Select Committee which was appointed in the early part of this year to inquire into and report upon the present condition of the New Forest, with especial reference to the vexed question as to the right of the Crown to resume portions of it for the purposes of plantation or inclosure. It forms a bulky volume of nearly 280 pages, and contains some curious antiquarian matter relating to the early history of this tract of land, which, as is well known, was desolated by William the Conqueror in order to form a Royal chase, when Winchester was still occasionally a Royal residence.

It appears to have remained in the same wild state in which the early Norman Sovereigns had left it down to the reign of Charles II., when, in order to repair the destruction of trees consequent on the licence of the civil wars, it was found necessary to plant a great supply of oak-trees, lest there should be no timber for "the wooden walls" of old England. With the same object in view, William III., before he had been many years upon the throne, caused an Act of Parliament to be passed empowering the Crown to inclose certain portions. A further part of the forest was also inclosed under another Act passed towards the end of the reign of George III.; and, lastly, in 1851, a third encroachment was made under an Act for removing the deer.

The forest itself consists of 63,000 acres, or thereabouts, of which 30,000 are fit only for growing heather, the rest being described in the report as being of the annual value of five and ten shillings per acre, about in equal proportion, and it appears that from these 63,000 acres no less than 19,000 have been subtracted by the Crown under the above-mentioned Acts of Parliament.

subtracted by the Crown under the above-mentioned Acts of

subtracted by the Crown under the above-mentioned Acts of Parliament.

The Committee held fourteen sittings, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., in the months of March, April, May, June, and July, and in the end three draught reports were submitted, one by Mr. Cowper-Temple, one by Lord Henry Scott, and one by the chairman. The reports of the two former gentlemen go very extensively into the back history of the forest, and accordingly are full of matter which will be most useful to the author of any future "History of Hampshire," but they are too long to be embodied here.

The resolutions finally agreed upon and embodied in the report to the House are to the effect (1) "That the New Forest shall remain open and uninclosed except to the extent to which it is expedient to maintain the existing right of the Crown to plant trees; (2) that the ancient ornamental woods and trees shall be carefully preserved, and the wild character of the scenery shall be maintained throughout; (3) that the powers of inclosure conferred by statute shall be henceforth exercised only in that area which has hitherto been taken in at various times, and has been either kept or thrown out under the Acts 9 and 10 William III., and 48 George III., and the Deer Removal Act of 1851; and (4) that the Crown should retain the power of keeping 16 (10) agrees of growing timbes and trees. Removal Act of 1851; and (4) that the Crown should retain the power of keeping 16,000 acres of growing timber and trees planted under the Acts of William III. and 15 Victoria at all times under inclosure, and that the Crown be entitled to inclose and throw out at will any portion of the area over which the powers of planting are to be exercised, with a view to its un-restricted use in such manner as may be deemed expedient for the most profitable growth of timber and trees; but that the rolling power of the Crown over the open portion of the forest not now planted or inclosed under the Acts of William III. and Victoria above referred to should cease."

The rest of the resolutions are of a comparatively formal

The rest of the resolutions are of a comparatively formal character, providing for the reconstruction of the ancient Court of the Verderers, so as better to represent the interest of the commoners; for a small quit rent to be paid to the Crown in acknowledgment of its lordship over the forest lands; and otherwise both preserving and limiting the rights of the Crown itself over the New Forest.

A Roman Catholic Synod has been opened at Maynooth

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